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THE
Bombay Gazette.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,191—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1910. PRICE: ONE. ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
12th Nov.	MARMORA	10509	....	....
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7951	....	....
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
31st "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	6596	....	....
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9651
28th "	CALEDONIA	7358	....	....
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7923
11th "	DELTA	8013	....	....
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10888
25th "	ARABIA	7933	....	....
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	....
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	ARCADIA	7000	....	....
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7358	....	....
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	....
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	....
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 420 or Rs. 504	Rs. 748 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

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BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
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BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).
Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 30
S. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	...
			1911
S. Looksley Hall	6500	.....	Jan. 14
S. Newby Hall	7200	.....	...
S. Sutton Hall	7700	.....	Jan. 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	8400	April 11	...
C. City of York	11000	" 24	*April 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of	...	.....	July 19

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

No Extra Charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	17th Nov.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	18th Nov.	6 a.m.	* direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	21st Nov.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 17th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, on Monday, the 21st November, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Landaura," 3,308 tons, on or abou the 19th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay,
14th November, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Dec. 1910.
Armand-Behic	6,385	Guionnet	22nd Dec. 1910.
Australien	6,365	Monton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	Monton	8th June 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigatori General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	2nd Dec. 1910.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	30th Dec. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th November.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
Praga	3905	M. Dobcevich	16th "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 453
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

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Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauern and other Routes.

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STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Persia	P. Giurgevich	5395	24th Nov, 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
a President	3,300	Jacobsen	22nd Nov.
a Kanzler	3,000	Schuett	6th Dec.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application,

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16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart, (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHERSEY KHAISEY Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khersey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lange.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security;

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,200,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
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Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States,	shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Owing, it is said, to a curious superstition on the part of the natives, it is difficult to obtain large size Stones of this Pretty Gem, as the large Stones are smashed by them in consequence of a rooted objection to stones of any important size leaving their possession. Being cut in the brilliant form, this Stone possesses the pleasing property of considerably improving in artificial light, showing to considerable advantage, its delicate limpid tint and brilliancy, which makes it exceedingly popular owing to the fact that it can be worn with any costume.

We have just received a supply of these beautiful Gems mounted in Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Motor or Shawl Brooches, Ear-rings and Pendants, which we are sure will be much appreciated.

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JEWELLERS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MINTO,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
The Firm for CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS,	CHOCOLATE IN FANCY BOXES,
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS,	CAILLER'S CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT,	FRY'S CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES,	PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS,	CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.
CHOCOLATE IN TINS,	

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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP ... Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Harkow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolula	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 100,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 17,02,500
Reserve Fund ..... " 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
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in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) supersedingi njections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragea (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "
Elephant		in tins and bulk.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS. Price as usual.

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MALAGA RAISINS,	(Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 5.
Do.	(Extra) in 5½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 4.
Do.	(Extra) in 4½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 3-8.
Do.	(Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 3-4.
SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. box		...at Re. 1.
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ITALIAN FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets at Re. 1 per basket.

SPECIAL TERMS will be quoted for Clubs, Messes, Hotels, and the Trades, on written application.

The Public in general are invited to inspect our Stores or apply for our Price List, which will be posted free.

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Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
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THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be saved from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

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J. BEGBIE,
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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town,	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 9
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, November 13.

EXCHANGE.

The market was steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. and 1s. 4 2-32d. demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—			
T. T. Ready	...	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	...	...	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	...	...	1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank's Buying—			
Private D. D. Ready	...	...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 m/s	...	...	1s. 4 11-32d.
" " Forward	...	...	1s. 4 11-32d.
" 6 m/s Ready	...	...	1s. 4 15-32d.
Francs 3 m/s	...	...	171 1-2
Marks 3 m/s	...	...	139 3-4
60 d/s. Hongkong	...	...	138
" Shanghai	...	...	137
" Japan	...	...	142 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market is firm. Business was done at Rs. 93-11 to Rs. 93-11-6 and at the close the rate was Rs. 93-11-0.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London for ready and forward was 1-8d. up and New York 1-4d. up.

Business in the local market for silver was done at Rs. 74-15. Private cables advised the market firm. Demand being good the rate fluctuated from one to two annas and closed at Rs. 74-15 with a firm tone. About 50 to 60 slabs changed hands.

The gold market was quiet, Demand was moderate and price fluctuated from 3 to 6 pies.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsati	23	7	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch			
	23	15	6
National Bank	24	0	0
Chartered Bank	23	15	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	2	6
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0
English Gold	24	0	0
Native Bullion	23	14	0
Indian Specie Bank	23	15	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	74	15	6
117 Penny Ready	74	14	6
Local per tola	0	11	6

FUTURES.

First Settlement	74	15	0
Second do	75	3	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—London quotation was 9d. up. Demand for ready being dull price declined by one anna, but forward rates advanced by an anna on account of good demand.

Rapeseed and Wheat.—Flat. Demand nominal and rates unchanged.

Gingellyseed, Groundnut, castorseed and Poppyseed.—Quiet but firm. Demand moderate, no change in rates.

Mowraseed.—Dull. There being sellers the rate declined by two annas.

Descriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Bold ... Rs.	13	9	0
Linseed, Small ... "	13	2	0
Linseed, Brown ... "	13	10	0
RAPESEED—			
Brown Delhi ... "	6	6	0
Brown Cawnpore ... "	6	5	0
Yellow do. ... "	7	6	0
Do. Gujarat ... "	7	12	0
Brown Katni ... "	6	12	0
Poppyseed ... "	10	4	0
Castorseed ... "	40	to	41
WHEAT—			
Pissi ... "	31	to	33
Hard Red ... "	27	to	29
JINGELLYSEED—			
Yellow Hinganghat ... "	54	to	55
Kal Khandesh— ... "	75	to	80
Mowraseed ... "	7	6	0
Groundnuts ... "	48	to	50
Cottonseed ... "	25	to	26
Maize ... "	16	to	17
Wheat Yellow ... "	36	to	38
Khandwa ... "	44	to	48
Bajara ... "	25	to	27
Jeowar ... "	16	to	19
Gram ... "	22	to	25
Mirbara ... "	51	to	55
Brown Jubbulpore ... "	47	to	48
Brown Moggi ... "	48	to	49
Kabra ... "	53	to	54
Black Kutni ... "	45	to	46
Myrabollams ... "	19	to	20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday, 14th November, 1910 :—

Cotton	5,015	bales
Wheat	6,883	cwts
Linseed	1,344	"
Rapeseed	3,647	"
Gingellyseed	15,945	"
Poppyseed	567	"
Groundnuts	1,029	"
Castorseed	1,359	"
Rice	8,642	"
Myrabollams	199	"
Cottonseed	6,513	"
Mowraseed	587	"
Gram	928	"
Jeowar	1,121	"
Maize	911	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,575
India	64
Indian Specie	65
Eastern Bank	76

MILLS.

Century	197 1-2
Crescent	75
David	370
Mancekji Petit	2,780
Kohinoor	745
Textile	840

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	150
Volkart United	650

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	19 1-2
Bamankua Manganese	9
Tata I. & S. Co. Ld. Ord	44 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Tapti Valley	435
Ahmedabad-Prantej	615

COTTON.

Liverpool was 6 to 7 points down, New York rates were unchanged and futures were 2 down. The tone of the local market was firm. Demand both from exports and mills was moderate and price for ready lots remained unchanged. The opener advised rates unchanged. The tone of the market for new crop was weak and forward rates declined to Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. The market for new crop opened at Rs. 334 but at the close the rate dropped to Rs 331.

We learn of the following purchases :—

100	Jumshed Mill.....	Kalgin.....	237
100	Culcutta Mill	...Parbhani old...	182
200	China Mills.....	Bengal.....	292
100	Brael and Co.....	do.	300
500	Indo-China Mills ...	do.	282-284
100	W. Wolf and Sons...	do.	305
100	H. Goculdas and Co.	do.	306
100	Japan T. and Co....	Maheji	320

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine ...	276	
" F Good ...	265	
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...	294	
" F Good ...	281	
Sind Punjab Fine ...	293	
" F Good ...	280	
Khandesh Fine ...	307	
" F Good ...	297	
Dhamangaon Foolgaon Fine ...	322	
" F Good ...	312	
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	319	
" F Good ...	319	
Amraoti Fine ...	319	
" F Good ...	319	
Vootmal Fine ...	327	
" F Good ...	317	
Nagpore Fine ...	332	
" F Good ...	322	
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	334	
" F Good ...	324	
Methia Fine ...	306	
" F Good ...	296	
Broach Gin Fine ...	354	
" F Good ...	346	
Broach Gin Good ...	334	
Sawginned Good ...	337 May	
Comptah Gin ...	340 "	
Westerns H. G ...	328 "	
Do M G ...	328 "	

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 12th November :—

Khandeish	652	Bales	
Central India	34	"	
Barsi and Nagur	257	"	
Berar	187	"	
Central Provinces	3	"	
Oomras	1,128	"	
Dhollera	...	"	
Broach	...	"	
Coompta and Dharwar	72	"	
Westerns	...	"	
Bengal N. W. P.	3,714	"	
Bengals Rajputana	91	"	
Rajputana,..	...	"	
Sind	...	"	
Persia	...	"	
Egyptian	...	"	
Other sorts	...	"	
Total...	5,015		

LIVERPOOL, Nomber 14.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Dull.		
Estimated Sales	8,000		
Total Imports	17,000		
Future Delivery Prices :—			
Nov.—Dec.	7·72	Same	
Dec.—Jan.	7·71	"	
Jan.—Feb.	7·71	"	
Feb.—Mar.	7·72	"	
Mar.—Apl.	7·73	"	
Apl.—May	7·73	"	
May.—June	7·74	"	
June—July	7·73	"	
July—Aug.	7·73	"	

METALS.

We quote :—	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21	
" F Good ...	28	
Broach Gin Fine ...	35	
" F Good ...	42	
Broach Gin Good ...	56	Rs. 14 12
Sawginned Good ...	84	
Comptah Gin ...	21	
Westerns H. G ...	28	
Do M G ...	35	" 15 10-8
	42	
	49	
	56	
Yellow Metal Sheets	...	" 44 2
Tin Ingots	...	" 21 4
Spelter S M ...	...	" 21 8
M M ...	...	
J ...	...	
G ...	...	
Copper Ingots K S ...	...	" 48 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, November 12.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other Coin. Rs.
2 Boxes ...	.....	52	27,845
1 Box ...	.....	2,377	1,101

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
4 Bundles ...	... ...	4,400	.....
Importers.		Vessel,	From
Sundry Importers	...	Saleitte	Aden
J H E Obadiah	...	do	Alexandria
S Primtamdas	...	Warora	Abass

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY

BY RAIL on 12th November, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	17	18,946
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	29	36,239

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 12th November 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 5th November 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	November 5. Rs.	November 12. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,26,46,168	1,10,66,697
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	11,92,11,249	12,10,22,675
Post Bills ...	7,426	7,514
Sundries ...	23,87,888	24,05,689
Rs....	15,47,52,731	15,80,32,525
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,42,76,448	1,41,18,380
Other authorised Securities	15,22,468	17,64,152
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,20,19,624	1,18,16,899
Loans do. do. ...	4,09,32,343	4,12,69,121
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,94,95,202	1,87,37,253
Dead Stocks ...	2,89,591	2,91,918
Stamps ...	4,592	4,490
Bullion ...	6,80,038	7,21,630
Balance with other Banks.	9,03,968	11,01,932
Sundries...	3,06,799	3,28,912
Cash ...	6,43,21,628	6,78,79,178
	15,47,52,731	15,80,32,525

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 8th Nov. 1910, as compared with the statement of 29th Oct. 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	October 29. Rs.	a.	p.	November 8. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,73,00,000	0	0	1,73,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	2,13,27,941	6	8	2,14,29,979	9	7
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,80,04,042	7	7	16,22,58,209	9	7
Bank Post Bills, &c...	5,35,237	1	6	6,23,325	6	1
Sundries ...	13,85,473	9	11	15,85,791	1	3
Rs ..	22,85,52,694	9	8	22,41,97,305	10	6
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,73,99,135	0	0	2,70,84,805	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorisedSecurities	80,05,658	0	0	91,99,702	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,74,22,384	0	4	3,73,11,210	11	5
Bills discounted, &c ...	4,79,13,822	11	8	5,00,46,468	3	11
Balances with other Banks ...	3,67,12,581	10	3	3,65,68,481	0	8
Bullion ...	60,70,414	8	6	18,25,136	6	0
Dead Stock...	21,55,232	13	5	21,57,278	13	2
Stamps ...	10,624	13	11	11,324	12	0
Sundries ...	97,998	8	11	78,209	4	9
	16,58,07,852	3	0	1,64,30,406	3	11
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	6,27,44,842	6	8	5,98,95,899	6	7
Cash, &c., at... Branches ...						
	22,85,52,694	9	3	22,41,97,305	10	6

LIABILITIES.			
Government Balance at Head Office ...	12,75,644	Decrease.	
Government Balance at Branches ...	13,77,682	Increase.	
Other Deposits ...	47,45,823	Decrease.	
Post Bills ...	88,088	Increase.	
ASSETS.			
Bank's Investments...	8,79,804	Increase.	
Loans...	1,11,171	Decrease.	
Accounts of Credit ...	21,32,646	Increase.	
Mercantile Bills ...	1,41,100	Decrease.	
Cash at Head Office ...	16,77,287	Increase.	
Cash at Branches ...	45,20,230	Decrease.	

Percentage 32·04.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd October 1910, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1909 of 305,270 maunds. and Rs. 23,093 in the earnings.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The week opened with a steady but not a very active market, business reported being of a general nature. The following transactions were reported :—

Coal shares—East Indian Rs. 36, South Govindpore Rs. 2-10.

Miscellaneous.—Dunbar (pref) Rs. 38 and Rs. 37, Auction sales; Dunbar (ord) Rs. 11, Auction sale; Port Shipping, Rs. 12, East India Cigarette Manufacturing Company Rs. 100.

Government Securities.—3 1-2 per cent Government paper is quoted at Rs. 93 8 for cash and at Rs 93 9 for delivery in one month.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 14.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—18 cwts wax, J M Rahimtoola; 100 cwts cashewnuts, K Jewandas; 4,000 cwts jowari, Ralli Bros, 46 cwts chutney, F Nowroji, 6 bales carpets, A H Bundaally; 26 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 22 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 80 bales skins, W A Graham and Co; 20 bales skins, H O and H Moosa; 48 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola; 5 cwts wax and 25 cwts deer horns, N Cassum; 30 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bilister s—220 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 5,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 13,006 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,015 cwts groundnuts, S Coovérji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pagenturm s—82 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 220 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co; 1 bale cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 5,000 cwts myrabollams P Ramgepal; 300 bales cottonfly, J C Tadiwalla.

Bodlewell s—200 cwts fennel seed, Banes and Kranse; 9,060 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Remembrance s—4,840 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Deo Balduino s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Deo Balduino s—6 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Deo Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—1,032 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 25 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 3 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR FIUME.

Bohemia s—230 bales cotton, and 2,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—710 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ischia s—1 bale cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—2 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Himalaya s—1,300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Himalaya s—213 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co; 100 bales twist, M H Dedushty; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS COTTON.

SECOND REPORT.

[On an average of the five years ending 1908-1909, the area under cotton in the Madras Presidency has represented 8·1 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India.

The total area sown with cotton in ryotwari villages up to the end of September 1910 is 854,800 acres, or about 20 per cent. more than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1909. Of this area 125,200 pertain to early sowings and 729,600 to late sowings. As compared with the figures of the corresponding period of 1909, the early sowings show an excess of 46,600 acres and the late sowings an excess of 93,000 acres. The total area is also more than the averages of five and ten years by 22 and 23 per cent., respectively. The increase, as compared with 1909, is most marked in the Decean districts and in Guntur, Coimbatore and Madura; and it is reported to be due partly to timely and sufficient rainfall and partly to the high price of cotton.

The condition and prospect of both the early and late crops are reported to be generally fair.

The total area under cotton sown in villages other than ryotwari is 64,000 acres or 3,400 acres more than that reported for the corresponding period of 1909.

The area sown with cotton is nearly 9,400 acres in the Banganapalle State and 20 acres in the Pudukkotta State.

MADRAS GINGELLY CROP.

THE SECOND SOWINGS REPORT.

[On an average of the five years ending 1908-1909, the area under gingelly in the Madras Presidency has represented 17·0 per cent. of the total area under gingelly in British India.

The total area sown with gingelly in ryotwari villages up to the end of September 1910 is 342,700 acres or 22 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1909. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by 9 and 19 per cent., respectively. The decrease, as compared with the previous year, is most marked in Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot and Coimbatore and is due to want of timely rains.

The condition of the crop is reported to be generally fair.

The total area under gingley reported from villages other than ryotwari is about 38,200 acres or 2,600 acres more than the area given for the corresponding period of 1909.

MADRAS RICE CROP.

SOWINGS REPORT.

[On an average of the five years ending 1908-1909 the area under rice in the Madras Presidency has represented 11·8 "per cent." of the total area under rice in British India.]

The total area under rice in ryotwari villages up to the end of September, 1910, is 4,105,900 acres or 2 "per cent." less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1909. It is, however, more than the averages of five and ten years by 4 and 3 per cent., respectively. There has been an increase, as compared with the previous year, in the Carnatic, and it is attributed to timely rains. On the other hand, there has been a considerable falling off in the districts of Ganjam, Kistna and Tanjore, due to the receipt of incomplete reports from a few stations in the first two districts, and to untimely rains and late freshes in the Cauvery in the Tanjore district. As in the previous years, the crop was sown in July, August or September, the months of July and August being considered normal and September late. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally fair.

The total area under rice reported from villages other than ryotwari is 344,400 acres or 1,200 acres less than the revised area reported for the corresponding period of 1909.

MADRAS GROUNDNUT CROP.

SOWINGS REPORT.

[On an average of the five years ending 1908-1909 the area under groundnut in the Madras Presidency has represented 6·3 per cent. of the total area under groundnut in British India.]

The total area sown with groundnut in ryotwari villages up to 30th September 1910 is 529,100 acres, or 5 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1909. The decrease is marked in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot, and is due to want of timely rains in the first two districts and to incomplete reports from certain stations in the North Arcot district.

It is reported that the crop is shown in August or September, the normal months for the commencement of groundnut cultivation. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally fair.

The total area of groundnut sown in villages other than ryotwari is 10,300 acres, or about 600 acres less than the revised area reported for the corresponding period of 1909.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GLEN—November 14, at his residence Cuffe Parade, Colaba, William Kidston Glen of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie & Co., Bombay, aged 36 years. Funeral arrives at Sewree Cemetery at 6 p.m. this (Tuesday). Friends will kindly accept this intimation. (English papers please copy).

SURAT.

BIRTH.

HENDERSON—Nov. 10, at Surat, the wife of C. G. Henderson, I. C. S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HATCH—November 6, at "Glenloon," Surbiton Surrey, to the Rev W J and Mrs Hatch (of Coimbatore), a son. (By cable).

MARRIAGES.

COWAN—MACMILLAN—November 8, at Wellesley Sq, U F Church, Calcutta, by the Rev John Macrae, M A, John Cowan, Assistant Inspector of Factories, Bengal, third son of John Cowan, Belmont, Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, to Margaret Dickie, elder daughter of Capt John MacMillan, Shipmaster, Irvine.

HUNT—PHILLIPS—November 5, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, Thomas Aubrey Hunt, of Attarbarrie Tea Estate, Assam, eldest son of the late Lt-Col Thomas Rochfort Hunt, of Plymouth, to Kate Adeline daughter of Col Vaughan Phillips, of Plymouth.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

All Saints' Sale of Work, Cathedral Girls' School, to be opened by H. E. Lady Clarke, 5 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7 to 8 p.m., 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m. ; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m. ; 9-30 to 11 p.m.

Fillis Circus, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Some persons work for exercise ; others because they need the money."—SCRANTON TRIBUNE.

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia," with the English Mails of the 4th November, which left Aden at 7 p. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Marmora" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per s. s. "Ischia," will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Wednesday the 16th instant.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.—Our Bhavnagar correspondent writes :—The Sihore Palitana railway will in all probability be opened on the 15th instant after inspection by the Government Senior Inspector, who is coming on the 14th. Congratulatory telegrams are being received by Gagooba upon the recognition of his claims to be the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The written and oral examination of the Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association was held on the 5th and 12th instant respectively and the following students were declared to have passed the Examination :—V. A. Furandhare, Darasha Muncherji, V. M. Desai, M. P. Kini, Balwantrao Mahadeo, K. L. Mody, Ardeshir J. Mistry, Chintaman, P. Deshpande, M. N and S. N. Abbas.

BURGLARY IN KALBADEVI.—Sakudeo Hiralal, a munim in the firm of Messrs. Brichchand Sabakaral has reported to the police that some person or persons entered the premises in Kalbadevi Road on the night of the 13th instant and breaking open an iron safe carried away cash and gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,805. Some of the ornaments and money belonged to the firm and some belonged to the constituents who had deposited the same for safe custody.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Rly. Vols., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.), this evening :—

March Op 214 ...Florentiner..... ...Fucik
Overture ...Tancredi..... ...Rossini
Grand Selection, La Figlia del Regimento ...Donizetti
Valse Lente ... Rouge et Noir ... ...Lotter
Selection ... ...Harry Lauder's Songs...Hume
Clarionet Solo ...Concert Aria.....Bergson
Galop.....Unter Donner und Blitz..Strauss

ALL SAINTS' SISTERS' SALE.

THE All Saints' Sisters' sale of work for their orphanage takes place at the Cathedral Girls High School, Fort, (next to Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co.'s) this (Tuesday) evening at 5 o'clock. H. E. Lady Clarke will open the sale and amongst the stall holders are Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Branson, Mrs. Cartwright, Mrs. Kennelly, Mrs. Lumsden, Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. C. N. Wadia. The entrance is four annas and there will be a string band and refreshments. The All Saints' Sisters' work is, we believe, entirely gratuitous and they run the J. J. Nursing Association, an orphanage for natives at Mazagon, with a school, a Convalescent Home, and a workshop, where needlework and embroidery are taught and bead and seed work done.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Dco. Balduino," Nov. 15.

Passengers per Italian Mail steamer "Dco. Balduino," Capt. Reale, sails to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No. 3 Shed, at 5 p. m. (Standard Time) sharp, on the 15th instant for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) on the 15th inst., with their luggage and kit :—

Abernethy, Rev A A and Mrs and two children	Lorimer, Mr R C
Brabsor, Mr J	Magathaes, Dr A de
Bossi, Mr	Maxwell, Capt P B
Begg, Mr J and Mrs and 2 children	Patry, Miss B
Asquith, Mrs	Neff, Mr T
Campbell, Mrs R W and child	Reid, Miss R C and Mrs
Dava, Mr and 2 students	Dalla, Rosa Marchesa
Feildeo, Mrs G E	Salvi, Sister F
Greig, Mr R M and Mrs	Salim, Mr M
Griffin, Mr W	Vaidya, Dr J B
Graham, Mr G E R	Williamson, Col and Mrs A P
Granville, Mr F B	Woodcock, Lt Col W C M and Mrs
Kaul, Mr S N	Wagstaff Lieut L C
Lo enzina Sister, M	Zanon, Sister G

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED FORGED COPY.

Conviction Reversed.

On the Appellate side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao disposed of the appeal of Bhaichand Gulabchand, who was convicted of abetment of forgery and fraudulently using a forged document by Mr. A. C. Wild, Acting Sessions Judge of Nasik, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. R. R. Desai and Mr. S. S. Patkar, appeared for the accused ; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The accused is a Gujarati moneylender and the forgery alleged was said to have been committed to the prejudice of certain Vanjaris. The property with which the case dealt consisted of one house and three survey numbers and the Vanjaris belonged to the families of the Donglas and the Wegus. In 1896 the accused brought a suit to recover possession of the house and another for the possession of the lands. The Vanjaris were at this time in possession of the properties and the accused's contention was that they were so in possessions as his tenants. These two suits were compromised in August of the same year and the terms of the compromise were embodied in a document (exhibit 8) and a rentnote passed early that month with the letter "exhibit 6" of the same date. Exhibit 6 was now in a torn condition but subject to the consequent impossibility of reading it in its entirety it was admittedly a genuine document. The dispute in the case turned upon what its terms properly were. Subsequently in a suit for possession of the lands, the accused produced exhibit 6 relying upon that as evidencing his view of the contract in question. The Mamlatdar decided against him mainly upon the evidence of exhibit 6 which was then intact holding that under the contract the accused was not entitled to possession although the period of lease had expired. In 1908 the accused filed a civil suit for possession of the lands on the footing that he was entitled to possession after the expiration of the lease. The defendants replied by producing exhibit 6 and in that suit the accused obtained a certified copy of that exhibit. That copy was exhibit 7 and that was produced by the accused in that suit to justify his version of the agreement. The present prosecution was based upon certain differences which, as the prosecution alleged, were found between exhibit 6 and exhibit 7.

Accepting that view of the case, the Sessions Judge with whom both the assessors agreed convicted the accused basing the conviction entirely or almost entirely on the comparison of exhibit 6 with exhibit 7. That satisfied his Honour that the words now occurring in exhibit 7 did not occur in exhibit 6.

Their Lordships in delivering their judgment, after hearing the arguments, said that seeing the importance which was attached in the Court below to the comparison, their Lordships had made the same comparison for themselves. But their Lordships did not share the learned Judge's confidence in the result.

After going through the details of the case, their Lordships said that they thought there was no such preponderance of likelihood in one version or the other so as to warrant a criminal conviction. They, accordingly, reversed the conviction and sentence and directed that the accused be acquitted and discharged.

HOPE MILLS DISPUTE.

Interlocutory Judgment.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman delivered an interlocutory judgment in the suit filed by the Hope Mills against Sir Cowasji Jehangir and another. His Lordship said that he had further considered his ruling upon the admissibility of parts of the agreements of 1901 and 1905. At the first view the reason which led him to rule out so much of the arguments looked simple and convincing. Longer reflection had led his Lordship to doubt whether they exhausted the whole contents of the question. He then said, among other things, that while these parts of the agreement were not absolutely inadmissible, meaning that in other connections and for other purposes they might not be excluded merely for want of registration, they were plainly either inadmissible or irrelevant in a redemption suit. He doubted whether that did not induce some confusion of thought. The true principle was perfectly simple and intelligible. If a document, parts of which required registration, contained other parts, which could be completely separated and used as evidence of a transaction which did not affect any interest in immovable property exceeding in value Rs. 100, then such other parts might be used to prove such other transaction, although unregistered. So stated the principle seemed almost tautologous, when read in the section 49 of the Registration Act. Authorities, his Lordship said, were of little use, except for confirming the principle which he believed had never been in doubt. For each authority was an example of the Court's attempt to apply the principle to the Act of facts before it ; and in every subsequent case it would be the duty of the Court to sift the facts and see how and to what extent that principle could be applied. Now in that view it became plain that if the parts of the agreement in dispute could be used as evidence of a transaction which did not affect any right in immovable property, etc., then they did not require registration and would be admissible, provided the transaction itself was relevant, as well in this as in other suit, as well in this as in any other connection, for this as well as any other purpose. In this case the Company employed the mortgagee to work the mill on a salary. The salary and the work were the considerations respectively from the point of view of promisor and promise. Doubtless it might be argued that but for the terms of clause 11 neither the Company nor the mortgagee would have agreed to the terms of clauses 1 and 2, yet since that employment was undertaken pursuant to those clauses, since the work had been done and further for that matter, since the terms of clause 11, had also been virtually been complied with, his Lordship declined to think that even were the mortgagee suing on clauses 1 and 2, he would be allowed to bring them in evidence of the terms upon which he served the Company, irrespective of the further considerations of clause 11. But even if his lordship was wrong there is still appeared to him that in making up the accounts the mortgagee would be allowed to use clauses 1 and 2 of the agreement to justify having diverted money which prima facie would have gone to reduce the mortgage debt to other uses and thus to repel a charge of wilful default.

POLICE COURT.

A DISHONEST WORKMAN.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Hiralal Devidin, a

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mill..... R I M
H M S Hyacinth .....Capt J D Dick .....R N Flagsh'p
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack ....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov 14.

Australien ..... Monton ....
Birmingham.....2612 Carter..... .....
Banca .....3794 Collyer .....P & O S N & Co
Croxteth Hall.....2185 Ogg.....K Nixon & Co
Clan Maclister.....3065 Makepeace.....J Finlay & Co
Dwarka..... .....739 Moxon .....M M & Co
Devanha .....4785 Powell .....P & O Co
Elysia..... .....3994 Haig .....Graham & Co
Feliciana .....2785 Falck .....T Morrison & Co
Islanda..... .....3361 McClelland.....M M & Co
Imogen.....2446 Edward..... .....
Landaura .....2157 Peck .....M Mackenzie
Moorgate.....2433 Winsom...Killick Nixon & Co
Nizam .....2041 Macgonnell...T Morrison & Co
Pagentarm .....3160 Fishbeck...W & A Graham & Co
Quirinba .....4937 Smith.....M M & Co
Saifi..... .....602 Willoughley...G & H S N & Co
Balestie .....2391 Lawellin .....P & O Co
Virginia .....2789 MacMorran..... .....
Wardha .....2552 King.....M M & Co
Zamora .....2328 Ewan..... .....

Stream

Strombus.....4068 Scott.....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tns	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Devanha	4785	Powell	Shanghai	7 12	P & O Co
B Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull	17-11	J Finlay & Co
C&R Culna	3963	Maclachlan	Antwerp	18-11	M M & Co
D&E Remembrance	2286	Nesbett	Marseilles	20-11	Ralli Bros
F Clan Macalister	3065	Makepeace	Madras Coast	24 11	J Finlay & Co
H Islami	1640	Green	Calcutta	16-11	B & P S N Co
K Firoozi	2029	Primrose	Jeddah	17 11	B & P S N Co
L Abydos	1939	Smails	Repairing		G Hosein Kasam & Co
M Najmi	2522	Perot	Jeddah	15-11	E & A M Jeewanji
N Barrington Court	2833	W Iliams	Barrow in Furness	19 11	W & A G & Co
O Majeedi	1857	Newby	Jeddah	16-11	B&P S N Co
P Bodlewell	2209	Smiles	Hamburg	19-11	Middlesborough

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Pagenturm	3160	Fischbeck	Karachi	16-11	W & A Graham & Co
2 Elysia	3980	Mitchell	Liverpool	23 11	W & A Graham & Co
3 D Baldaino	2684	Ludovico	Genoa	15-11	Florio & R S N Co
4 Ischia	2831	Belsito	Hongkong	16-11	Italian Line
7 Bohemia	2305	Gillhuber	Trieste	16-11	A L S N Co
10&11 City of London	5678	Webisto	Karachi	15-11	K Nixon & Co
12&13 Marmora	5231	Weston	London	19-11	P & O Co
14 Kola	513	Bamber	Busreh	17 11	M M & Co
16 Homayun	2154	Malony	Jeddah	19-11	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Bahadur	829	Ahmed	Mangalore	14-11
Satrunji	547	Esmail	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ebrahim	Repairing	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Hoosein	B'nager	16 11 Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Samsoodin	Karachi	15 11 Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Cresswell	2002	Buff	N F	W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
13	Elysia	Haig	Liverpool, Oct 22
	Dwarka	Mexon	Busreh, Nov 6
	Devanha	Powell	Shanghai, Oct 25
	Clan Macalister	Makepeace	Newport, Oct 4
	Zamora	Ewan	Calcutta, Nov 2
	Imogen	Edward	Cardiff, Oct 13
14	Moorgate	Wisnam	Calcutta, Nov 1
	Ceylon Maru	Pyne	Kobe, Oct 17
	Olmatis	Robinson	Calcutta, Oct 3
	Prasident	Jakabson	Durban, Oct 17

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Bulimba	Butler	Persian Gulf
	Warora	Bamber	Rangoon, &c
	Linga	Cuthush	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance on Monday :—

Steamer Nizam, McGonnell for Calcutta Barque Brilliant Morrison for Baltimore,

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer City of London, for Kurrachi.
" Landura, for Calcutta.
" Querimba, for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels	From
4	Begonia	Calcutta
8	Clan Macneif	Liverpool
10	Trifels	Middlesbro
11	Vadala	Calcutta
12	Trieste	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Arcadia, left Hongkong, 12th November at 1 p.m. to-day.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, from Trieste, left Aden on the 13th instant and is due here on the 18th instant morning.

The Floria and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, left Hongkong for Singapore and Bombay on the 12th instant.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th November 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	14	8	59 a.m.	5	20
Teheran ...	13	8	20 p.m.	0	26
Suez	14	2	5 p.m.	0	50

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Shasi and Hankow (9-11-10).

Ahwaz reports line interrupted between Emden and Berlin to Mohammerah (9-11-10).

Teheran route interrupted between Kertch and Odessa. (14-11-10).

WHEN YOU HAVE FAILED TO GET THROUGH OTHERS JUST WHAT YOU REQUIRE IN

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FORT.
P. O. BOX 239.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6 4 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	6 0 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

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MASTER BUILDER
of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 15th Nov. 1910.

THE JHERRIA COAL-FIELDS.

MR. BRADLEY-BIRT's efforts to familiarise people at Home with the people of India and the land they live in, met the approval of the late Earl of Northbrook, who, some little time before his death, wrote an introduction to "Chota Nagpore," a work which has now reached its second edition. In that introduction the late ex-Viceroy observed that the description Mr. Bradley-Birt gave of an outlying part of Bengal, would serve the useful purpose of putting picturesquely forward the contrasts which form a striking feature of our Indian Empire. Those who know India well, remarked his Lordship, do not need to be told that whatever progress education may have made among certain classes, the masses of the people remain much the same century after century. "This, however, is hardly sufficiently appreciated at Home and so the difficulties of Indian administration are often under-rated." These words, of course, were penned before what is known as the "Great Awakening" was dreamt of, since when it has been shown that the masses, other than agricultural, have made remarkable progress and are very different to-day from what they were a century, or even a quarter of a century, ago. However, this much Lord Northbrook admitted—that everyone who read Mr. Bradley-Birt's graphic account of the tribes of Chota Nagpore and compared them with the chapter on the extension of the coalfields, will have a contrast between primitive customs and western civilisation exhibited to him in a shape which he is not likely to forget. These outlying districts give perhaps a stronger impression than the better-known provinces of the benefits derived from British rule by the people of India. But fortunately Lord Northbrook resisted the temptation to write much on these subjects, being very sensitive that seven and twenty years had then passed since he left India and his opinions must be somewhat obsolete. The story of the tribes, told by Mr. Bradley-Birt, has its interest and is excellent reading. But the chapters, which deal with the collieries and coal-workers, will commend themselves more to the practical people of a great industrial city.

Only a few years ago all the coal-country was as primitive and untouched as the most out-of-the-way part of the province. To-day it is a centre of life and activity, with one of the largest local European populations in Bengal outside Calcutta. Nowhere, it is claimed, can India furnish a more striking example of rapid change or one so unexpected and complete. The opening one of the Jherria coalfield altered the whole face of the land as if by magic. The jungle disappeared, leaving only occasional patches here and there, and the land for miles is black with chimneys sending forth their clouds of smoke, while heaps of coal and dust lie everywhere in disregarded confusion. Huge boilers and furnaces, glowing with light and heat, engines, pumping water continuously on to the land, and shafts at work, landing the tubs of coal above the the surface, meet the eye everywhere. Sidings creep like net-work over the country and an endless succession of tubs, laden with coal or returning empty to the pit, pass up and down continually. The throbbing of machinery, the monotonous sound of the pumps at work, and the noise of trains moving in endless succession, shunting with a rattle and clatter of tubs seem, never to cease. And the change which has been effected is one in the people as much as in their surroundings. The coolies work on as they never worked before. Says an Eastern proverb: "No one runs unless he has a daughter to dispose of." But the proverb no longer has application in this part of Chota Nagpore. There is now continual movement everywhere and relays of coolies carry on the work without a pause, urged to their utmost by the knowledge that their pay depends upon results. The coolies get a rupee for every hundred cubic feet stacked, and a good worker will make his ten annas a day of six hours' labour. The rate is different from European rates but so also is the method of handling the coal. No of the pits extend to any great depth and few have shafts that would be termed shafts in England, yet the mines furnish employment for seventy-five thousand coolies every day and to swell this number many come from distant districts for the pay, which to them means wealth.

It was not until 1893 that the first workings were begun at Jherria. Neighbouring fields had been opened long before and though the Geological Survey had proved the existence of coal, no serious effort was made to recover it for more than twenty years. As Mr. Bradley-Birt tells us, Jherria suffered from great disadvantages in those days. The Railway ended just across the Barakar river that separates Chota Nagpore from Burdwan. Jherria lay twenty miles away from the terminus, and the Govindpur Sub-division, backward then in every way, was almost entirely lacking in roads. Beyond the Grand Trunk Road, there was scarcely another worthy of the name and this was of little use to the Jherria coalfield as the nearest seam began miles away to the South over practically impassable country. Some doubt, too, seems to have been thrown on the quality of the coal, even after the enormous extent of the field had been discovered, and this again delayed its opening. It is said that the Raja of Jherria of that day offered to a Calcutta firm his entire interest in the coal for fifty thousand rupees. And, unfortunately for the firm, the offer was refused. But with the survey of the land made by the East India Railway Company in 1890 and the beginning of the Jherria extension line from Barakar, the possibilities of the coal-field suddenly opened out. Doubtless it was a tremendous windfall for the local zemindars. Bare patches of land that had lain untouched for generations, too poor even for the meanest of ryots to find worth cultivation, suddenly revealed apparently inexhaustible wealth, and the paddy fields that had been held by ryots at merely nominal rents and often at no actual rent at all, became all at once of interest to the outside world and the object of a rush of companies and individuals to which India can furnish few parallels. "For the first time in their history" as Mr. Bradley-Birt puts it, "the hidden forces of competition entered in and endowed them with a value beyond all comparison with that which they had possessed under the old feudal conditions." From a poor zamindar in an out-of-the-way district, the local Raja of Jherria, on whose estate the best seams lay, became at one step a man of wealth and influence, courted by individuals and companies alike in their race for lands. Had he possessed any idea of business at the time of the first opening of the field, the Jherria estate to-day might have been immensely wealthy. But the intrigue and peculation and flattery that surround a small Indian potentate were redoubled when the prize grew so much more worth having, and the Raja was fleeced right and left. The story of Jherria has been repeated, and may be again, when the vast mineral deposits reported upon by the Geological Survey, are attacked—unless a paternal government discovers means to protect the local landowners from themselves and the machinations of their minions.

HYDERABAD FINANCE : A GRAVE DANGER.

MR. G. CASSON WALKER, I.C.S., who will shortly relinquish his post of Assistant Minister of Finance to the Nizam's Government, has appended to his Budget note for the ensuing year, ending on October 5th, 1911, an interesting comparison of the present financial conditions of administration, with those which existed when he first joined the service of the State in December 1901. Firstly, there has been a very considerable increase in the interest, earning funds and investments standing to the credit of the Government, these having risen from a grand total of one crore and thirty lakhs odd to a total of five crores sixteen lakhs, of this one crore, thirty-five lakhs is deposited with two banks, while the rest is held in Government notes, debentures and shares. The liquid assets of the State, therefore, are nearly four times as valuable as they were nine years ago, while in the same period the Government have paid off 207½ lakhs of debt to the Government of India who are now owed only 128½ lakhs on account of the Berar and Famine loans of 1899. There has also been a large increase in the balance of State Currency and bullion, but Mr. Walker very sandidly remarks that this has been due more to luck than good management. It was just at the beginning of the period under review, that the coinage had become seriously depleted owing to no coinage having been done for the previous ten years. It was decided to set up a new and up-to-date mint which commenced to work in 1904. During the following two years and a half coining of rupees from bar silver was carried on incessantly, and the rupees were issued as fast as they were coined. The profits of coining were very large and by the time the stock had been raised to the required standard, the Government had secured a profit of nearly a crore and a half. Just about the time that source of revenue came to an end a revision of settlements and land revenue brought in an increased revenue. Since that year the agricultural conditions have generally been more than ordinarily favourable and land revenue receipts have shown a tendency to increase still further. Similarly the Departments of Customs, Excise, Opium, and to a less extent Forests, have brought increased receipts to the State coffers owing chiefly to the rainfall being generally fair and the ryots consequently having money to spare for indulgences. Mr. Walker adds that the best evidence possible of the immense improvement of the last ten years in the State's financial position is found in the fact that the 6 per cent. promissory notes of H. S. Rs. 100, which were issued at par or less in 1307 F. and are repayable at par only eight years from now, are at present quoted in the market at H. S. Rs 120. Similarly the quotations for the old Railway loans have risen 25 per cent. during the same period.

The further improvement of the State's financial position is a matter which in Mr. Walker's opinion depends largely on whether the Hyderabad coinage continues to be used as extensively as at present by the people. If, he says, the Hyderabad rupee remains the chief medium of exchange, then, putting out of consideration temporary dislocations caused by occasional droughts such as are bound to occur at intervals in the Deccan, there is no reason why the present financial position of the State should not stand fast or even improve. In that case the British Rupee balances will not be much drawn upon except for remunerative expenditure such as construction of Railways and Irrigation works. Land revenue and other revenue heads are bound to yield large receipts as irrigation is developed and district administration is improved. Much of the increase will be used in meeting the many urgent requirements of the Dominions and any surpluses that remain will, it is to be hoped, be absorbed by a concurrent increase and extension of trade. However should the local currency be superseded to any considerable extent by the British coinage, the Hyderabad coins will be thrown back on the market and the Government in order to keep exchange from rising above the fixed maximum rate will have to buy up all the local rupees offered them at that rate, utilising their British rupee balances. Mr. Walker appears to regard the danger of this event as a very serious one. He points out that the establishment in the State of British Post Offices, at which only British Currency is accepted or paid out, must inevitably increase the use of the British coin, and already there are three districts and parts of others where the local rupee is hardly ever used even in ordinary everyday business. In those districts, when time arrives for paying revenue instalments, the ryots have to purchase the Hyderabad rupees for payment to Government as best they can at extravagant prices. Mr. Walker views the situation so seriously that he suggests that penalties should be enforced on any person who refuses to accept payment in Hyderabad rupees and that if possible, measures be taken to secure that purchasers of exported locally produced goods make payments in the State Currency.

AN OLD SEAT OF SANSKRIT LEARNING.

THE Benares College—otherwise called Queen's College after the late Queen Victoria, is not much in evidence in public, but pursues its course of usefulness with becoming academic modesty. Of late it has been overshadowed in public notice by its rather noisy neighbour, the Central Hindu College, which, under the guidance of Mrs. Besant, has almost monopolised our attention. The Viceroy's visit, however, the other day, to this modest institution, will do much to turn public attention to the good that it is silently doing for nearly a century and a quarter. For it may not be generally known that the Benares College was established so far back as 1791 in the early days of our rule in Bengal. We in Bombay have a special interest in this seat of Hindu learning at Benares, because a former distinguished Governor of Bombay took a great part in calling it into existence. Jonathan Duncan, before he came to Bombay at the end of 1795, had been Resident at Benares for several years and was very intimate with learned Brahmans in that sacred city. Warren Hastings was a great patron of indigenous learning both Hindu and Moslem, and did much to foster it. He founded the Calcutta Madressa for furthering Persian knowledge and intended to found a similar institution for Hindus at Benares for the advancement of Sanskrit learning. Circumstances, however, prevented him from carrying this out during his governor-generalship; but in the time of his successor, Lord Cornwall is, his project bore fruit and the Benares College was established under the sympathetic residentship of Duncan, who, though in the few years he was here in Bombay, took great interest in it even to the end of his career. Duncan's intimate connection with the College was appropriately marked down years ago by the unveiling in its hall of his portrait, a gift from Mr. Inverarity of this city, a grandson of Duncan's intimate friend and physician. At first only Sanskrit learning was taught in this College under Pandits, but later on other branches were introduced and now the institution consists of two departments, one a first grade College, affiliated to the Allahabad University, and the other a primary Sanskrit College. The former has a hundred students, while the latter has nearly four hundred and fifty. Soon after the College got the name of Victoria or Queen's College, the present very handsome building was commenced in 1847 and completed in 1852. Several very eminent persons, who have distinguished themselves greatly in Sanskrit scholarship, have been principals of the Benares College, among whom may be mentioned John Muir, Fitz Edward Hall, Ballantyne and Griffith. As Benares is the headquarters of Hinduism, and from very ancient times the seat of indigenous Sanskrit scholars or pundits and also the time-honoured repository of sacred texts of Hinduism, hardly available elsewhere, the principals and professors have been able to do very useful work, especially in Sanskrit texts with the help of these pundits. John Muir who was Principal in the middle of the last century, was enabled to gather material for his great work on "Original Sanskrit Texts," while at Benares Griffith distinguished himself by his labours on the Vedas and the epic poem of the Ramayana. The American Sanskritist, Dr. Hall and the eminent Dutch scholar, Dr. Keru, at present professor at Leyden, also began their distinguished careers at Benares College. The present Principal, Dr. Venis, is also a well-known scholar, and under him the institution is maintaining its former renown. The meeting of the East and West may be said to be excellently typified in this College, where the hoary learning of Brahman pundits assists and is assisted in its turn by the modern Western methods of its European principal and professors.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia", with the outward Mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at 7 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

NEW GOLD BOOMS.

Labour in Power.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
* MELBOURNE, OCT. 31.

A DELIRIUM of speculation has taken hold of the community, and the atmosphere is thrilling with tense expectancy. The streets of the town of Southern Cross are thronged with men who have gone through bygone rushes, who have heard the tumult and the shouting of the new rush from afar, and have hastened here, determined to put their hardly-earned past experience to profitable present account. With them are new men, who hope to set their feet on the easy royal road to fortune. The sleepy, slow old town has had many vicissitudes. A new era, however, has dawned to-day. It has renewed its mighty youth, and through all its arteries is throbbing the tide of a new wife. This process of revivication has been sudden and yet slow. Months ago the new rich find at Bullfinch, 22 miles from here, began to attract attention, but the boom is only a fortnight old, and since the beginning of the present month the town has been innundated with visitors. Hotels, and other business places are crammed with customers. The Mines Office is packed with men applying for leases for transacting other mining business. The telegraph officials are overwhelmed by a rush of urgent work. Everywhere is seen the pink flush of urgent telegrams in the hands of men who are dealing in mines or in options, which may or may not represent mines. Rushing through the streets are motor cars and other vehicles going to or coming from the Bullfinch, and contingents of cyclists and pedestrians are strongly in evidence. The boom is here, and what is the kernel of the situation? Is there any justification for all this frenzy? Is the whole thing a nine days' wonder, an iridescent bubble which may collapse as suddenly as it has been created? Well, one great salient fact stands out—the Bullfinch is a prodigy of richness. Cautious responsible mining men concur in declaring it to be probably the richest thing ever discovered in Australia—perhaps, in the world; but they are equally unanimous is refusing to reduce their opinion of its possibilities of wealth to a literal statement, because of the very richness which almost beggers credible description.

A BONANZA.

A few facts will serve to illustrate what is meant. In April last the Bullfinch was a mere promising prospecting show owned by Messrs. Doolette Jones and Shallcross. Since that time they have proved the existence of six great lodes in the property. Of these what is called the No. 1 lode is the principal. There are two shafts, Nos. 1 and 2, down to a depth of 100 ft. on this lode, and a third down to 60 ft. The two former shafts are 30 ft. apart and connected at the bottom. Fifty-five feet of driving on the lode has been done at the bottom of the connected shafts, a width of 12 ft. being taken out without either wall being seen from the shafts and drive. For a yield of 2,304 oz., worth £9,789,324 ton has been crushed. There is in addition 500 tons of ore bagged at the surface, which the owners are confident will give a yield of at least 10 oz. per ton. There is a large quantity of rich ore not yet bagged. The length of rich ore proved on No. 1 lode by means of costeens and shafts in 300ft. at the 55ft. level. In the No. 3 shaft on the No. 1 lode, the lode has been driven on for 30 ft., a width of 14 ft. having been taken out without either wall being disclosed. The owners state that careful assaying shows the value of all material taken from this drive to range from 16 to 20 oz. per ton. As sinking has proceeded the ore has improved, and from the bottom at 60 ft. assays giving values of 100 oz. per ton have been obtained. All the ore crushed so far has come from No. 1 lode, but the owners state, that the ore being broken as sinking proceeds is vastly richer than anything yet crushed.

PROBLEMS OF THE FUTURE.

Of the other five lodes in the mine four are huge bodies ranging from 10 to 20 odd feet in thickness and giving values of from half an ounce to 2 oz. per ton. As stated above, all the ore raised and crushed has been won from the rich No. 1 blow, and in this lode the owners estimate they have proved by work done reserves of ore amounting to 15,000 tons, the value of which they set down at fully 10 oz. per ton. The other large lodes are practically unprospected except by means of costeens, and the sixth lode is a smaller body, worth apparent about 30 dwt. for a length of about 2,000 ft. The work done on the No. 1 lode does not sufficiently indicate the nature of these tremendous congeries of ore occurrences. Whether the lodes go down vertically, or at what angle they undeslie, or what chance there is of any adjoining lease getting a share of the lodes, is a problem to be solved by the slow processes of time and labour. It is a problem which most assuredly has not yet been solved. There may be other lodes for the "position" blocks to get but there seems little reason to suppose that the riches of the Bullfinch Bananza will be continued into the adjoining side blocks. It must be borne in mind that the owners of the Bullfinch hold seven leases containing an area of 150 acres, well pegged on the line of lode. It would be mere folly to suggest that other mines cannot be developed on the line, but it is tolerably certain, judging by appearances, that the blocks pegged to secure the underlay of the Bullfinch lodes will have a long way to go and a weary time to wait for a reward. It is stated, more or less circumstantially, that one or two of these sides blocks have got gold, but if so, it is not from the Bullfinch lodes. The "position" blocks on the line must of course be admitted to have a chance of getting something, and it should not take long to show how they are likely to fare.

BULLFINCH BOOM.

Adelaide brokers and their clerks were working overtime this week to an extent that has not been witnessed for many years. The boom in Bullfinch shares is keeping them alert, and under the strain they are showing signs of worry. What will be the result of it all they are exerting themselves to ascertain and the slightest indication of a fall in prices results in a rush being made to "get out." One of these slumps set in on Tuesday morning when telegrams were posted regarding the Bull Ant lease. The panic lasted for about twenty minutes, after which the market became steadier, and in a few cases there was a complete recovery. Great excitement prevails in Perth in connection with the sensational gold discoveries at Bullfinch. Mr. Doolette, the proprietor of the Bullfinch mine, was in Perth to-day, and was interviewed. He said the best values were 33 oz., 32 oz., and 72 oz. to the ton. Most of the high-grade stone was coming from the No. 2 shaft. The cost of treatment all told was £4 a ton. Last night he received a cablegram from London offering £300,000 for the property, but he was not going to sell. The properties already floated had at present no intrinsic value, but that would come later. They had, however, a big speculative value. A drawback was that there was no water, but they expected to get it as they deepened the shaft, which was down 100ft. They were very sanguine of results in deep ground, as greenstone country carried gold-bearing stuff. Mr. Sparks, a Perth mining man, on behalf of a Melbourne syndicate, to-dey offered Mr. Doolette £1,000 cash for a 12 hours' option at £500,000 over the Bullfinch. The offer was refused. Mr. Doolette declined to put a price on the property which he said was not for sale. In his Budget speech the Premier (Mr. Wilson), referring to the Bullfinch find, said it promised to eclipse anything since Kalgoorlie. The country was pegged out from the Corinthian to the Bullfinch, ten miles, and north for several miles. Golden Valley, were the first gold of the eastern fields was discovered, was likely again to see marvellous activity. Eighty-nine leases, containing 2,100 acres, had been applied for at Bullfinch Centre: 13 leases, containing 223 acres, at Golden Valley; and seven leases, containing 168 acres, next the Corinthian. If the permanency of the district was confirmed Parliament would be asked to authorise the construction of a railway.

LABOUR IN POWER.

At the Inter-State Conference of Delegates from the Post and Telegraph Officers' Association at Melbourne on Tuesday, the Acting Prime Minister (Mr. Hughes) said. In the past there had been wretched and intolerable class distinctions that had grown up through the apathy and credulity of those who had endured them. He hoped that was gone for ever. If every citizen was regarded as the equal

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.

of every other citizen all would be well. It was not any external circumstance that could make men unequal if they were unequal, but something within them. Sleep was a good thing, but one could sleep too long. Some people did not think so, and they were now weeping and wailing about the advent of the Labour Party, which was there because the people were sick and tired of the others. The party would quite likely fall short of the expectations formed by friends and enemies, but if they did what they were allowed to do to the best of their ability, they would have accomplished something worth doing. Mr. Deakin was a true prophet. He said he had warned people that the Labour Party would do what they said they would do. When people told him the Labour Party would not do anything special he said that he had answered. "The Labour Party are going to do that which they promise to do." So they were, and whether that was good or bad remained for the future to determine. The delegates to the Conference were there to consider their own interests, and very properly. It was only natural that in a great department such as theirs there must always be change. He did not complain. He did the very opposite of officers or workmen in any department or calling who asked to better themselves. It was a natural and proper thing. Having discussed those matters, of which the delegates were thoroughly informed, they would formulate their results and present them to the proper quarters, where he hoped they would receive proper consideration. In a department such as theirs two things had to be considered—the welfare of the public and the welfare of the public service. The work must be efficiently done, and the one who did the work must be paid at a rate commensurate with the requirement of a citizen of a free and civilised country, leading a normal life, and a life which would give him opportunities for availing himself of the glorious benefits of civilisation. It was clear that the department must be made to pay. Anyone would rather pay a halfpenny for every ring, use a telephone for nothing, but if the department could not pay its way without the halfpenny, then the halfpenny must be paid. They could not go on living on each other. They did not want to make a profit, but the telephone must carry itself. On the other hand the public were entitled to a thoroughly efficient service and they would have it. The public also were waking up, and would have their needs properly served. Mr. Hughes added that he was glad to see the people were losing their distrust of one another, a cause and consequence of their having been oppressed for untold centuries. Now they saw that their interests were common and they exercised concentrated pressure. Without union they were moths beating against a lamp chimney. Without union the dust would have been beaten from their wings by this time. They would have been tired and would have lost a leg or two. Co-operation was the true brotherhood of man, and by it they could move their mountains. Still more they could move Parliaments. The Labour Party itself was a manifestation of what could be done by combined effort.

MELBOURNE RACING.

The Melbourne racing carnival is already begun, and to-morrow a hundred thousand people or more will be shouting themselves hoarse over the victory of the foremost horse in the Melbourne Cup. That particular race still maintains its pride of position as the most attractive horse event in Australia and it annually brings crowds of sight-seers from every part of South Australia and from countries far beyond our borders. English visitors have frequently stated that the circumstances under which the Melbourne Cup race is run and the general arrangements of the Victoria Racing Club are equal to anything in England. The officials have had long experience in regard to the management of the meeting, while the railway and tramway facilities are so great that crowds can be handled with wonderful case. Indeed, it is an education to a visitor to see the manner in which tens of thousands of people are transported to and from the course, and the rapidity with which the crowded platforms are cleared at either end. Naturally there is a tremendous amount of gambling in connection with the Cup, apart altogether from Tattersall's sweep, which, in spite of the strenuous efforts of social reformers and of the Federal Parliament, still manages to keep actively going. In the face of such a boom as is at present being experienced in regard to certain Western Australian stocks, it is somewhat anomalous that the antagonists of gambling should pay so much attention to racing, and so little to other methods of speculation. Under ordinary circumstances, the buying and selling of shares is based upon some marketable value in the property of the company involved, but many times it has been demonstrated when the bubble has burst that in regard to mining booms the commodity vended was never at any time much more than an alry and in-substantial nothing." Because one company processes ground full of gold it is not necessarily certain that every other area of similar size within 10 or 15 miles is equally auriferous. Gambling in South Australia is so prevalent and so pernicious in its influence that one does not care to excuse it under any circumstances, but still one is tempted to wonder whether after all the legitimisation of mining booms and the legal condemnation of gambling are not modern instances of the old habit of "straining at gnats and swallowing camels."

GOVERNMENT ATTACKED.

In the Melbourne House of Assembly on Tuesday, Mr. H. Homburg moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of drawing attention to the action of the Government in granting a remission of the sentences passed on prisoners in connection with the recent strike in Rundle-street. He said he had also read the reports of what had been said by those present at the deputation to the Chief Secretary on behalf of the prisoners, and through the courtesy of the Chief Secretary he had had an opportunity of inspecting the official documents and reports on the subject. There was nothing whatever in any of those reports to justify the clemency shown by the Government. Members would recollect that on Wednesday last he asked the Attorney-General, who was present at the conference with the strikers, at which it was decided to return to work if he promised to release the prisoners provided the men returned to work. The Attorney-General answered the enquiry in the negative, and he then asked the Minister if he had undertaken to remit the sentences. The Minister declined to answer that enquiry and sheltered himself behind the excuse that he would not tell the House what had happened at that meeting, because it was of a confidential nature. In the course of a lively discussion Mr. Denny said it was an insult to compare the person who was supposed to have given the information to Mr. Homburg with Judas. Judas was only a traitor and not a liar, and he had the good grace to go out and hang himself. There was nothing "sad and unhappy" about the matter. A big strike had been settled on fair and equitable terms by a Government who had shown the utmost firmness in maintaining law and order. It was the duty of the Minister to tell the absolute truth, and he objected to the charge of untruthfulness brought by Mr. Homburg without the slightest authority. Mr. Homburg had been supplied with absolutely inaccurate information by a man whose name he was not prepared to disclose.

A.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM EDMUND WARRAND, R.E., died at his residence, Westthorpe Hall, Southwell, Notts on October 22, after a short illness. Major-General Warrand was born in 1831 at Westthorpe Hall. He was the son of Major Robert Warrand, of the Inniskilling Dragoons. He passed out of Addiscombe Military College at the head of the list, and obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers in 1849, being drafted out to India in 1851 and attached to the Bengal Engineers. At the outbreak of the Mutiny he went to Firozspore, and was in command of the Royal Engineers until his removal to Delhi

IRELAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

MR. REDMOND'S TRIUMPHAL RETURN.

Home Rule Regarded as Certain.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Mr. Redmond's journey from Queenstown to Dublin was a triumphal progress, and a procession with a band escorted him from his hotel in Cork to the station. There was no sign of any O'Brienite opposition. Cheering crowds greeted him at the stations en route, and addresses were presented, to several of which he replied. On his arrival in Dublin, rockets were sent up and an enormous torch-light procession with bands escorted him to the offices of the League.

Addressing concourses at Cork and Dublin, Mr. Redmond declared that events had shaped themselves in a way to make the triumph of Home Rule certain. It was no longer a question as to whether they got self-government, but exactly how much and by what method. He was going to London to extract the best terms possible from the necessities of the British parties, whose present struggle afforded Ireland an unparalleled opportunity, which could only end in the speedy removal of the only obstacle to an Irish Parliament.

LATER.

According to the *Daily Chronicle*, everything points to an election before Christmas, and the whole strategy of the Cabinet will be directed to that end.

The *Daily News* thinks that the Liberals are overwhelmingly in favour of an immediate election on the single issue of the Lords. The journal adds that it is possible that Mr. Asquith's statement will be postponed until Wednesday or Thursday, but this does not imply any hitch in the Government's plans.

Unionist papers dwell on Mr. Redmond's absolute dominance of the situation, which, they declare, electors will not tolerate. They contrast the Liberals' denunciation of the Lords' postponement of the last Budget and their readiness themselves to postpone the present one at Mr. Redmond's behest.

The *Standard* says with the collapse of the Conference, all Unionist offers of a compromise as regards Ireland are cancelled, and the party reverts to the orginal standpoint that devolution is dead.

The *Times* urges the Lords immediately to formulate of their own reform policy so as to enable electors to contrast it with the Veto policy. The Unionists, it says, must concentrate on the defence of the Constitution as a background to their particular policies.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS' DISABILITIES.

Repeal of the Act Advised.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The *Times* telegraphs from Livingstone that Mr. Hopwood discussed the Indian question at Cape Town with the Union Government. They found that the points of difference between the Imperial and the Union Governments were comparatively small. The solution which is coming in sight consists in the repeal of the Act of 1907 and the adoption of a general immigration law on the Australian model based on education and not race.

AVIATION.

Paris to Brussels.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Reuter wires from Paris that Legagneux and Martinet, flying in one bi-plane, travelled from Paris to Brussels in 207 minutes.

A Princely Airman.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Reuter wires from Darmstadt that Prince Henry of Prussia, who has recently been learning aeroplaning, made several flights alone yesterday in the new military aeroplane. His instructor took Princess Henry for a flight of twelve miles.

DANGER OF PARIS FLOOD PASSES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The rise of the Seine has apparently ceased

ARCH-DIOCESE OF SIMLA.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Pope has ratified a proposal to establish an Arch-diocese of Simla.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The death is announced of General Sir Charles Pennington.

[Lieut.-General Sir Charles Richard Pennington, K.C.B., was the son of the late Surgeon Pennington, of the Bengal Artillery, and was born in May, 1838. He married in 1861 Lydia Harriot, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Henry Becher, B.S.C. He entered the Army at the age of nineteen, and saw a large amount of active service. He went through the Mutiny with the Welsh Fusiliers, receiving the medal and clasps, and being mentioned in despatches. He served with the 13th Bengal Lancers in the Umbeyla campaign, and in the Afghan War 1878-80, he was again mentioned in despatches and was promoted to Brevet Lieut.-Col. He served again in Egypt in 1882, was once more mentioned in despatches, and received the 4th class, Osmanieh, Khedive's star. He was promoted Lieut.-General in 1899, and at the time of his death was on the unemployed supernumerary list. He was Hony. Colonel of the 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.]

THE NEW VICEROY.

Reception at Aden.

BOMBAY'S MESSAGE OF WELCOME.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Reuter telegraphs from Aden that Lord and Lady Hardinge of Penshurst arrived yesterday afternoon. They attended a reception given by General and Mrs. Bell and afterwards visited the Tanks. Full honours were shown them. Guards and bands were in attendance and salutes were fired. The Italian warship "Piemonte" fired a salute.

Lord and Lady Hardinge sailed again at seven.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

In response to its cablegram, conveying good wishes for the success of his viceroyalty, the "Indian Daily News" has recieved the following cablegram from Lord Hardinge from Aden:—"Lord Hardinge sends his best thanks for your good wishes."

The "Daily News" points out that this is the first public message sent to India by the new Viceroy and it feels sure that in sending its message it was expressing the feeling of Calcutta and Bengal of welcome to Lord Hardinge.

THE following telegram has been sent by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy-Designate at Aden:—

"On behalf of the people of Bombay Presidency, I offer a cordial welcome to your Excellencies on arrival within its territories. I wish your Excellencies' health, happiness and the fullest measure of success during your stay in India."

THE PERSIAN REFORMS.

European Officers to be Introduced.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Reuter wires from Teheran that it has been decided to appoint Nizam-es-Sultaneh, ex-Governor of Kermanshah, to the Governorship of Fars. He is the possessor of an extensive tract of the main road between Bushire and Shiraz, and has numerous tribal followers, whom it is intended to employ as road-guards in addition to the regulars.

A special committee appointed to devise measures for the restoration of order in the South, has recommended the despatch to Fars of two European officers, not in the Government's employ at Teheran, and four native officers. It is understood, moreover, that the Government has decided to ask for officers of one of the minor Powers, probably Sweden.

The New Loan.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Reuter learns that the negotiations between the Persian Government and the Bank of Persia are progressing favourably. The Bank is about to make a preliminary advance.

COUNT TOLSTOI'S RETIREMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

There is jubilation among the Orthodox that the so-called Anti-Christ Tolstoi is retiring to a monastery.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Departure from Aden.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The German Crown Prince and Princess arrived at Aden yesterday morning. They breakfasted with General and Mrs. Bell and sailed at two o'clock.

CAUCASIAN-BALUCHISTAN RAILWAY.

Big Project of Russia.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The *Times* telegraphs from St. Petersburg that a syndicate of Russian banks disposing of thirty-five millions sterling has made a proposal for the construction of a railway from the Caucasus to Baluchistan across Persia. Mr. Stolypin and M. Sazonoff support the project. Deputy Zvegintseff arrives in London to-day to enlist British support.

MR. McKENNA'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

No further bulletins will be issued regarding Mr. McKenna.

CHANDERNAGORE.

No Negotiations.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

M. Bluysen, the Deputy for French India, has withdrawn his notice of a question in the French Chamber relative to rumours of the cession of Chandernagore to Britain, Government having assured him that no negotiations have been opened.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 13.

The P. and O. s. s. "Persia", left for Bombay at 7 p. m. this evening, with the Home Mails of the 4th instant.

MR. Noel Paton, Director-General of commercial Intelligence, proceeded from Calcutta to Bombay yesterday and will be in this city from the 16th to the 25th instant in connection with tariff revision.

TEA DUTY IN LONDON.

Protest from India.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Sir James Buckingham, Secretary of the Indian Tea Association, has written to the Port of London Authority protesting strongly against the import rate of twenty-seven pence per ton being imposed on tea. He also protests against the heavy burden upon the entreport trade of the port by the imposition of both import and export rates on the tea trade. He urges the Port Authority to take promt action with a view to exempting teas re-exported from bond.

PROPOSED ROYAL VISIT.

Welcomed in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The idea of the King's coming out for the Coronation in India is generally welcomed here.

The "Englishman" argues that in this case the ceremony should take place in Calcutta, as the richest city in the Indian peninsula, and the largest in the Empire after London.

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

The "Madras Mail", commending on the proposed Imperial pilgrimages, says in view of the satisfaction that would be given to His Majesty's subjects, and the beneficial effects on Imperial feeling, it is to be hoped that the suggested Royal visits will be found possible.

THE INDIAN FRONTIERS.

Important Military Change.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

News from Darjeeling states:—It appears to be definitely settled that the headquarters of the 8th Division will be from next year located at Darjeeling instead of at Naini Tal. There is little doubt that a small chain of outposts from Alipur (Dooars) right up to the Cantonment of Lebong will be gradually strengthened and augmented, and that within the next year or two the North-East Frontier girdled and guarded by all arms of forces will be an accomplished fact. The Dalai Lama, who is still here, intends from all accounts to remain under British protection. His entourage declare that he will not be satisfied with any Chinese assurances, and that he will only re-enter Tibet under the guardianship of a battalion or so of British troops.

SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson is back from his shooting trip on the Travancore hills and this afternoon met the members of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

Change of Examination Dates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

At a meeting of the Punjab University Senate the recommendation of the Syndicate suggesting a postponement of the dates of the Arts and Science Examinations from March to May was carried by a large majority, the Colleges closing for the long vacation from 15th June to the end of September. Consideration of the question of dates of the Matriculation Examination was referred to the Head Masters' Association.

MATCH FACTORY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 14.

In three weeks' time a new industry in Burma will be begun in the opening of a match factory. The proprietor is the Hon. Chin Tsong who has engaged the services of Mr. B. G. Evans and the factory will be at Khanaung five miles away from Rangoon. Mr. Evans has been successfully organising factories in India and has reported to the Indian Government on wood for matchmaking.

The services of Mr. Rossner, a capable engineer of long experience in this industry, have been engaged. The daily outturn for ten hours is expected to be 1,500 gross.

INSPECTOR SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Nov. 14.

The Sessions Judge to-day took up the Inspector shooting case. The first witness examined was the Assistant Surgeon who first attended Inspector Sarat Ghose in Hospital His evidence was of a formal nature. The next witness Kader Ghose said he had a talk with the complainant in a shop shortly before the occurrence. In cross-examination he said he was trying to get a police appointment and was on friendly terms with the local police officers. His examination was not concluded when the Court rose.

PUNJAB MEMORIAL FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

In less than four months, promises of subscription to the Punjab Royal Memorial Fund have been given amounting to about eleven and a quarter lakhs of rupees.

SIR HAROLD STUART, having been placed on special duty with the German Crown Prince, the Hon'ble Mr. Earle will continue to act as Home Secretary to the Government of India.

ASINATULLA, a Military Sub-Assistant Surgeon who recently challenged Ram Murti gave some exhibition of strength in chain breaking and weight lifting on Sunday afternoon.

GOVERNMENT have declared that Shahi Masjid and the tomb of the Shah Burhan at Chiniot in the Jhang district protected monuments under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

LORD MINTO.

Farewell Addresses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 14.

A deputation of nineteen Talukdars of Oudh headed by the Maharaja of Balrampur left for Calcutta this morning to present a farewell address to Lord Minto.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The Viceroy will receive a number of farewell deputations at Government House to-morrow morning including those from the British Indian Association and the Bengal Landholders' Association.

Lord Minto will receive three farewell addresses from the Hindu and Mahomedan communities to-morrow morning and attend a farewell fete in the evening. Calcutta will entertain His Excellency to-morrow night.

The Commander-in-Chief and the Maharaja of Kashmir reached Calcutta this morning.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY AND THE NIZAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 14.

His Highness the Nizam entertained Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley at a dinner on Saturday night. About 120 guests were present including the Hon'ble Charles and Lady Bayley, Miss Lawley, the Governor's and the Resident's staff and the chief nobles of Hyderabad, Mr. A. C. Honken, Mr. A.J. Dunlop, and the Euro ean officials, Major-General Sir James Wolfe Murray, Major-General Kenyon-Slaney, Major-General and Mrs. Remington, Colonel and Mrs. Rodwell and the Chief Secretaries to Government. His Highness proposed the health of the King-Emperor and Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley, and Sir Arthur proposed that of His Highness and thanked him for his hospitality.

His Excellency and Lady Lawley attended at the Divine service at All Saints, Trimulgherry, yesterday afternoon.

THE KARMAYOGIN CASE.

Release of the Press Asked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

This morning Babu Monoj Mohon Bose, pleader on behalf of one Girija Sunder Chuckerbutty, claimant of the Sreenarain Press, which was seized by the police in the Karmayogin case, made the following application before Mr. Thornill, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The pleader stated that his client put in a claim for the press in question and the case was sent to Mr. N. L. Bagchi, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for enquiry. After the enquiry began an important development had taken place in the case. The conviction of the printer, Monmohon Ghose, who was sentenced to imprisonment by Mr D. Swinhoe who was their Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, has been set aside by the High Court on appeal. Now Mr. Bagchi has returned the papers to the High Court for orders as under the circumstances, the learned Fourth Presidency Magistrate did not think the case could go on. The pleader further said that under the circumstances the press should be put back by the police from where it was seized.

His Worship: But there is a case already pending against Arabindo Ghose.

Babu M. N. Bose: On the face of the High Court judgment it should be withdrawn.

The Chief Court Inspector Mukerjee: Mr. Hume is present here.

Mr. Hume: I do not know anything about the case. Babu Taruk Nath Sadhu was engaged in it.

Mr. Mukerji: We have not received any instruction that the case should be withdrawn. In view of Mr. Justice Holmwood's judgment the case may not be withdrawn.

His Worship: I suppose the case will be withdrawn.

Mr. Mukerji: I pray that your Worship gives us time.

His Worship adjourned the matter to the 21st instant.

Babu M. M. Bose: I crave your Worship's indulgence to mention yet another matter as your Worship knows the conviction and sentence against the Printer was set aside by the High Court about a week ago and the man is still in jail. I understand the orders of the Court have come to your Worship to-day.

His Worship: I shall see into the matter to-day.

A CASE OF DROWNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov 14.

A sad case of drowning occurred at Manora yesterday afternoon. W. F. Judd, foreman Sukkur Railway Workshops, who was here on a visit, went across to Manora in company with Larson and two lady friends to bathe. The ladies were paddling in the surf some distance away from where Larson and Judd had entered the water. After a short while Larson suddenly missed Judd and raised an alarm, but Judd was not seen again. Up to this morning the body has not been recovered. The unfortunate man who was only 30 years of age leaves a wife and three children in England. They were to have come out next month.

AN ABSCONDING ACCUSED.

Arrested in Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 14.

Rewamal Thakumal who was wanted by the Calcutta police for alleged criminal breach of trust in appropriating Rs. 5,000 from the firm of Ruttonchand Chandumal of Nimtullah Ghat, Calcutta, on the 24th ultimo, was arrested here last night. Accused was placed before the City Magistrate, Karachi, to-day and will be despatched to Calcutta to-morrow under an armed escort.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM JAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 14.

Two daring convicts, Aslam Shah and Bhagwansing, escaped in the early hours of this morning from the Karachi prison.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

Mr. Woodside, Superintending Engineer, has been posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The triennial programme of Railway construction has been sent home for the approval of the Secretary of State. It has been framed on the basis of 15 crores and five lakhs, but its reduction to 12 crores and 75 lakhs or thereabout is probably owing to the stringency of the Home money market.

MR. WOOD, Member of the Railway Board, will inspect the O. R. Railway, leaving Calcutta on the 24th instant.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Public Arrival in Bombay.

THEIR Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke publicly arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon by the Poona Passenger Train which steamed in at the Victoria Terminus Station at 5 p.m. Their Excellencies were accompanied by the Private Secretary, Mr. Watson, and the Military Secretary, Captain Greig.

On alighting from the train, their Excellencies were received by Rear-Admiral Slade, Brigadier-General J. C. Swann, and members of His Excellency's Executive Council. Among those present at the station were: His Highness Shri Dolatsinhji, Thakore Saheb of Limbdi; Prince Digvijaysinhji, Heir-apparent of Limbdi; His Highness Nawab Sher Mahomedkhanji of Palanpur and his Princes; Mr. Arthur Mill; Mr. F. L. Sprott; the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon J. David; the Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Chaubal; the Hon'ble Mr. Morrison; the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Monteath; the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. R. Procter; Mr. L. W. Crump; the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji B. Nariman; Mr. S. M. Edwardes; Mr. J. A. Guider; Mr. A. K. Leslie; the Rev. C. M. Barham; the Rev. Dr. J. Jurgens; the Rev J. Cameron; Mr. C. E. B. Hotson; Mr. Robertson; Mr. J. Saunders Slater; Khan Bahadur Syed Mia Shamsudin Kadri; Mr. A. H. S. Aston; Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad; Mr. Rawji B. Shankersheth; Mr. N. W. Kemp; the Agent to H.M. the Amir; Mr. Mahmond Bey, Vice-Consul, Turkey; Viscount De Wrem, and many others.

His Excellency inspected the Guard-of-Honour of the Warwickshire regiment which was headed by Colonel Vaughan and which presented arms at the station.

After having a brief conversation with those present at the station, their Excellencies drove in a State carriage to Government House. Both their by Excellencies received a great ovation in the streets.

The police arrangements which were under the supervision of Mr. S. O'Keife, Superintendent, 'A' division, were excellent.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE hearing of the Nasik Conspiracy Case was resumed on Monday at the Bombay High Court before the Special Tribunal consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir Justice Chandavarker, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, Special Magistrate, was further examined by the Advocate General. He said he commenced to take evidence in the conspiracy case on the 21st February. He used to go to the Sarkarwada for the purpose and as he passed to and fro, the accused had opportunities to make complaints to him. The only thing he remembered of that sort happened in the course of the murder trial, when on being confronted with Kanhere, Tonpe interrupted and said he was made to say that by the police. Kanhere was at that time making a statement that Tonpe had administered the oath of the secret society to him. It seemed to witness that Tonpe was complaining of ill-treatment. He did not specify the way in which he was compelled to make the statement. That was the only complaint of the nature of ill-treatment besides those made in the statements recorded at the end of the case. Witness produced a statement made by the accused Bhat in the proceedings taken by witness in the case against Vinayak D. Savarkar under the Fugitive Offenders Act. In the course of his statement Bhat identified several documents as in the handwriting of Savarkar.

Witness was questioned by Mr. Baptista at some length as to the dates on which he had remanded the different accused from time to time. Witness did not know where they had been confined before they were taken into magisterial custody. After they had been taken into magisterial custody witness issued an order that nobody was to see them without a Magistrate's permission. Witness had discharged some of the accused and offered pardon to some. He was next questioned as to the dates on which he recorded certain statements and depositions

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

KHULNA GANG CASE.

To be Tried by Special Tribunal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The Khulna Gang Case is now being heard in camera as it has been decided to commit it to the Special Tribunal.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

DACCA, Nov. 14.

The hearing of the Conspiracy Case was resumed to-day before the Special Magistrate. Five formal witnesses were examined who proved some bonds, police reports, and vakalatnamas. The case was adjourned.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

Lieut.-General Nixon assumed Command of the Peshawar Division on the 9th of November.

On transfer from the Meerut Divn., General Bradshaw commands the latter Divn. temporarily pending the appointment of a successor.

Major Hambrow, 15th Hussars, is appointed offg. instructor at the Cavalry School, Saugor, vice Major Reynolds granted six months' leave.

Major H. G. Brett, No. 43 Coy., Royal Garrison Artillery, Cork, is appointed to the command, of No. 25 Mountain Battery at Abbotabad, and he will embark for India on the 7th of December 1910.

An exchange has been approved between Lt. S. C. Williams, Northampton Regt, and Lt. H. D. O'Brien, Leicester Regt.

Capt. G. W. P. Haslem, 1st Batt. Royal Irish Regt., is appointed Adjutant of the 5th Batt. Cheshires Regt. (Territorial Force).

Major P. E. Deberry, Royal Field Artillery, embarks for India on the 7th of Decr. being posted to 93rd Batt., Royal Field Artillery.

Major J. H. Lloyd, 6th Gurkhas, is appointed Brigade Major, Ahmednagar Brigade.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 14.

A fatal accident occurred at Botad Station during the early hours of this morning when the second fireman of No. 1 down fast passenger was cut up, the engineman having opened steam just as deceased was coming out from underneath the engine.

The Assistant Medical Officer of Jetalsar, Mr. Desa died yesterday. The deceased was of a quiet nature.

There is a rush of passengers at Songad station, as the Kartak Purnima fair is being held on the Shetrenja Hills.

THE condition of Mr. A. A. Apcar was reported to have slightly improved on Sunday night.

SURGEON General Trevor returns to Simla on Friday after visiting Peshawar, Nowshera, Rawalpindi and Lahore.

THE death is announced at Delhi of Shamsul Ulama Fakka Ulla, a well-known Urdu man of letters, and writer.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

WAR TRAINING OF TROOPS.

Lieut-General Sir Charles Douglas, General Officer Commander-in-Chief, the Southern Command, who commanded the Blue Force at the recent Army manœuvres, has issued his remarks on the training of the troops in his command during the present year. He congratulates all ranks on an increased standard of efficiency, and the excellent spirit, energy, and devotion to work. In the Regular troops there is evidence, he says, of a lack of knowledge of strategical principles and a failure to appreciate any given situation accurately and justly. There is also a tendency to detail advanced guards of insufficient strength to carry out their functions without subsequent reinforcements. Schemes should be drawn up so as to lead up to a battle, and so accustom commanders to feeling for an enemy with an advanced guard, and to deploying quickly. The infantry work well in getting up to a position, but are apt to fail in the later stages, but the use of local reserves in defence is not understood or appreciated. On several occasions the Southern Commander noticed that the artillery in the attack failed to bring a concentrated and converging fire on the enemy's position, against which the decisive effort was being made, although the ground afforded opportunities. He observes that there has been an improvement in march discipline and in preserving silence during night attacks. General Douglas has little fault to find with the cavalry, with the exception that the scouting requires more systematic training. The training of the artillery has also been satisfactory, and the horsemanship excellent, and he thinks batteries are now better at practice than they are at tactical manœuvres. Howitzer batteries were sometimes used in attack somewhat regardless of their proper role. These, he adds, are for specific purposes, and not for general utility. If batteries such as these are freely used on all occasions, valuable shells may not be forthcoming when there is imperative need for them. In regard to practice camps, the General thinks that the care devoted to gunnery practice appears to be lost sight of during tactical operations or manœuvres, and the close support of infantry by artillery has on one or two occasions led to the unlimbering of batteries in a position swept by hostile infantry fire. The Garrison Artillery have made distinct advances at night practices, and the Royal Engineers have built bridges by night excellently and without noise. Field companies are, however, still somewhat neglected during tactical operations. Next year schemes are to be set to test engineer officers in their capacity for applying their knowledge to practical work in the field. The Regular Infantry come in for a fair amount of criticism. Broadly, speaking, says the general officer Commanding-in-Chief, "the company training was duly carried out, as was proved by the company competitions which were held at the beginning of September, and by the work done during battalion, brigade, and divisional training, and also during the manœuvres. Company officers devoted more attention than formerly to training the men in the use of ground and the results are satisfactory." Musketry training is also reported on satisfactorily. Whilst a great improvement has taken place in the employment of machine guns, the training of the Special Reserve on Salisbury Plain produced good results due to the troops taking full advantage of ground unhampered by crops, and having the additional advantage of supervision by superior officers.

TERRITORIALS AND THEIR MEALS.

In respect of the Territorial Force, Lieut-General Douglas says: "The past training season is remarkable in that for the first occasion Territorial troops have taken part with Regular troops in manœuvres on active service conditions. It is satisfactory to note that, so far as company leading is concerned," considerable improvement has been observed. Officers have shown more initiative and have proved themselves more capable of applying the principles of tactics to the ground than in previous years. "The chief failure during manœuvres has been in administrative rather than in tactical training, and this failure is entirely due to the troops being placed in strange circumstances, where the comfort and supplies of the men depend to a great extent upon the initiative of regimental officers and upon their own efforts and knowledge. Thus, in the manœuvres in Dorsetshire many men were far more uncomfortable in bivouac and far more badly fed than there was any occasion for. The dinners and breakfast when cooked were frequently so unpalatable that the men could not eat them, and at other times dinners were so late that men fell off to sleep without partaking of any food." General Douglas says that the battalion and company officers should have made inquiries as to the locality of the supplies. They should have prepared cooking fires, sent guides to bring up the supply wagons, and ensured that the men were provided with a good meal. The experience gained should be useful, and in future he considers they will show more proficiency in looking after the comfort of their men. The Territorial Garrison Artillery have done good work in the fortresses and show considerable improvement on last year. They have assisted during battle practice, and although their shooting has been slow, it has been accurate. The physique of the men is, however, not up to the standard of the Regular Army. Referring to the heavy batteries, the German Officer Commanding says these are greatly handicapped by being unable to obtain horses for training purposes except during the annual camp, and also by firing overseas ranges instead of land ranges, the result being that the batteries have not reached a very advanced state of efficiency. "It is evident, however, that officers, non-commissioned officers, and men have worked hard and done their best with the limited means of training at their disposal. The Territorial Royal Engineers in the fortresses have also done good work. They are becoming, thoroughly acquainted with their duties on mobilisation, and would prove themselves to be a very valuable adjuct to the defences. The wireless company did some very good work on Salisbury Plain last August, and proved themselves to be thoroughly efficient, and a part of the Southern Air Line Telegraph Company accompanied Army Headquarters during the manœuvres, and established communication over a very long line with considerable success under somewhat difficult conditions. In regard to the infantry, Lieut-General Douglas thinks that the system of conducting the training during the annual camp is still capable of improvement. The great difficulty to deal with is the fact that some men join for the first week and then leave, and some come out for the second week only. This renders systematic progressive training of the individual, as carried out in the Regular Army, a most complicated matter to deal with. A few examples are still seen, he adds, of non-commissioned officers on the permanent staff taking the control out of the hands of officers and instructing the men themselves. If the officers cannot train their men without such assistance in peace time, they will, he thinks, be quite incapable of leading them in war. A decided improvement in the type of boots worn is noted, and the hope is expressed that next year he will see no more thin, pointed-toed boots in the ranks of marching units. The Army Service Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps have made satisfactory progress. The messing was good, and, except in certain Yeomanry regiments, provided with due regard to economy.

SOLDIERS IN PRISON.

It recent years there has been a gratifying decrease in the number of soldiers sentenced by commanding officers and courts-martial to imprisonment or detention, and the figures for 1909, given Brigadier-General C. F. N. Macready's report on military prisons and detention barracks, show a further decline. While in 1904 as many as 22,012 men, or 12 per cent. of the strength at home and abroad (excluding India), were committed to prison, the total for last year was 10,346, or 5·8 per cent. Of these, only 255 were confined in military prisons, the remaining 10,091 being sent to detention barracks. The appended table, showing the daily average population of military prisons and detention barracks in the last five years, illustrates in striking fashion the improvement brought about in that period:—

	At Home.	Abroad (excluding India).	Total.	Proportion per 1,000 of average strength.
1904 ...	1,140 ...	402 ...	1,542	8·4
1905 ...	803 ...	359 ...	1,162	6·1
1906 ...	641 ...	257 ...	898	4·7
1907 ...	598 ...	207 ...	805	4·5
1908 ...	489 ...	166 ...	655	3·7
1909 ...	465 ...	135 ...	600	3·8

In 1904 there were fifty-six military prisons; at the end of last year there were two prisons and twenty-eight detention barracks, eight such establishments at home and four in South Africa having been closed during the twelve months. The number of soldiers received into the two military prisons (Woking and the Curragh) under sentence of imprisonment and discharge with ignominy for purely military offences decreased from 309 in 1908 to 255 in 1909. Help was given by the Royal Society for the Aid of Discharged Prisoners to 206 soldiers who were discharged the Army on the termination of their sentences. Reports from the different detention barracks on the behaviour of soldiers under sentence were very satisfactory, serious offences having been very few. School instruction was carried on with satisfactory results, and several second-class and third-class certificates of education were awarded. Three out of five men who obtained school certificates at Cairo Detention Barracks were later made lance-corporals in their units. The instruction of soldiers under sentence in useful industrial labour, consisting of laundry work and the manufacture and repair of miscellaneous articles for military use, continued to give good results. Notwithstanding the great decrease in the average daily population of the prisons and detention barracks, and the greater amount of time allotted to purely military training, the quantity of industrial work carried out showed a considerable increase.

BALACLAVA VETERANS.

In proposing the health of the King at the dinner at the Holborn Restaurant two nights ago to Balaclava survivors in connection with the relief fund initiated by Mr. T. H. Roberts in 1897, the Earl of Cardigan, who presided, read, amidst loud cheers, the following telegram which Mr. Roberts had received:—"The King and Queen warmly thank survivors of the Balaclava Light Brigade Charge for their kind message and trust that those who are celebrating that event of undying fame will enjoy a happy anniversary."—A. Bigge.

This was in reply to a wire running: "Balaclava Charge survivors send your Majesties assurance of their loyal devotion and respectful sympathy."

The gradual passing away of the survivors of the Light Brigade is forcibly emphasised at these annual gatherings. By December last thirty-six of the fifty-nine veterans originally assisted by the fund had died. Thirteen out of the twenty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates now surviving who took part in the famous charge attended last night's dinner, their names being: J. Richard, 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers; D. Brien, J. Parkinson, Alderman J. A. Kilvert, W. H. Pennington, and M. Holland, 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars; J. Ford, H. Herbert, and H. Wilden, 4th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons; A. H. Thompsell, J. Lamb, E. Hughes, and E Hindley, 13th Light Dragoons. The Earl of Cardigan testified to the value of the work which Mr. Roberts has done in connection with the fund. Mr. Roberts mentioned that the youngest man on his fund was 77 years of age, and the oldest 86. He hoped that the result of the Alhambra matinee would approximate to £130. That meant that a further sum of £330 had to be raised in the year. He had some good friends to whom he could always go for £10 or £20, but he was a poor beggar, and sometimes funds ran low. Two weeks before last there was only £8 in the bank, and it took £10 a week to pay the pensioners. Since then things had improved somewhat, and there was sufficient to go on with for two or three months. He appealed to his fellow-countrymen to assist him in the task which he had in hand.

An excellent musical programme was provided under the direction of Mr. Herbert Schartau.

MUSEUM OF WESTERN INDIA.

How the Work Proceeds.

The following Press communique has been issued:—

The progress report up to 10th October, 1910, on the construction of the building for the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India is published for general information:—

The foundations for the Central or Arts block were originally intended to be founded on sea sand which from trail pits dug, there was good reason to hope, would be met at a reasonable depth. However, when excavation was commenced on a large scale these hopes were dissipated, and it was then apparent that the soil in the cuttings was light and compressible. It was, therefore, after mature consideration, decided that the foundations must be taken down to rock, the depth of which below the surface was in portions of the building not less than 33 feet and was nowhere less than 17 feet. To save cost the foundations, with the exception of those of the dome and the towers, are composed of piers which rest on the rock and over which arches are turned below the ground level, to form a continuous bearing for the plinth walls. Under the dome and the towers solid foundations have been provided, as the weights which these foundations have to carry render the cheaper form of construction impracticable. The mere depth of the foundations would not ordinarily have delayed work to any great extent, but in this case, the enormous quantity of subsoil water, which was met from a depth of about 13 feet below the surface of the ground, rendered progress slow to a tedious degree. Four steam pumps were kept at work day and night for the great portion of the time, and even with all four pumps at work the inrush of water into the cuttings was so great that work could only be carried on in two or three cuttings at a time. The old Fort walls which were encountered in several of the cuttings also retarded operations, as these massive old walls of excellent masonry were not carried down to rock and had therefore, to be broken through. In the Fort ditch, which was filled in with loose debris, sand, etc., the cuttings had to be extensively shored, which greatly hampered the work especially in excavating the deep narrow pits for the foundations of the piers. A layer of fine sea sand, 4 to 5 feet in thickness, through which many of the cuttings were carried, gave very serious trouble. This sand flowed through every service in the shoring into the excavations, where it was drawn into the pulsometer pumps—choking them and thus hindering and delaying the pumping out of the sub-soil water. At the same time this sand left the sides of the excavations, from which it escaped, in an undermined and dangerous condition which occasioned several collapses but, fortunately, without serious results.

All difficulties, however, as regards the main block are now over. The walls have been completed to plinth level and the superstructure can be proceeded with at a rapid pace. In conclusion, it is interesting to note that the immense quantity of sub-soil water met with in the excavations was fresh water, although the barnacle covered rocks met with at the bottom of the trenches clearly prove that the site was at some not very remote period covered by the sea.

MYSORE CIVIL ENGINEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 14.

The fourth annual session of the Association of Civil Engineers in Mysore met in the Public Works Secretariat to-day. It has been customary hitherto to hold this Conference in Mysore city during the Dasserah fortnight. When the minutes of the last year's conference had been read and confirmed, and the office-bearers for the coming year had been elected, Mr. Visvesvarya, the Chief Engineer of Mysore, and President of the Conference, delivered an able address welcoming the members and enlarging on the usefulness of the Association. This was followed by an elaborate paper on the Jewell filter installation in Bangalore by Mr. V. Rungaswamy Iyengar, Executive Engineer, Water Supply and Sewerage Division, Bangalore. The session lasts till Wednesday, on which day an "At Home" is to be held at the filter-beds of the water-works, where the working of the Jewell filter will be demonstrated to the delegates. The Dewan was present at the Conference for some time.

THE sittings of the Royal Commission on the Law of Divorce were resumed on Oct. 25, when several medical witnesses, selected by the British Medical Association, gave evidence on the question of insanity as a ground of divorce. They agreed in the view that confirmed insanity of some years duration ought to be regarded as a ground for divorce. At the sitting of the Commission on Oct. 26 evidence was given by several lady doctors and other ladies, all of whom were of opinion that there should be equality between the sexes in regard to the conditions of divorce.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Executive Engineer.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. K. R. Dadachanji, the President, occupying the chair.

Dr. Sir B. Alexandra moved that the Executive Health Officer's report for the 3rd quarter of 1910 be recorded.

The report has already been published in these columns.

Sir Bhalchandra remarked that the report was very satisfactory and that several questions vital to the public health were very well treated. The measures adopted for vaccinating the Hajis and the general public had produced good results. Malaria, by certain precautionary measures had been also brought under check. A general decline in the mortality was also noticed and the Health Officer had earned their commendation.

The report was recorded.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The Committee has considered an ad interim report of the Committee regarding the appointment of the Executive Engineer. The report was already been published in the "Bombay Gazette."

The Honble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla moving the adoption of the report remarked that the post of the Municipal Executive Engineer fell vacant on the 20th instant and it was necessary to make some arrangements for appointing an engineer in his place. About 7 months ago the Corporation had appointed a committee for the purpose and it had invited applications by publishing advertisements in newspapers in England, America and India. Out of the total number of 79 applications a few were selected. Two men were interviewed by Sir Walter Hughes and the Committee interviewed the Indian Engineers, who were specially asked to come to Bombay. The Committee did not select any one for the post of Executive Engineer out of the 79 applicants. It was then decided to get a Government officer from the Public Works in whom the Committee felt complete confidence, but certain circumstances intervened and that officer was not available for the appointment. Under the circumstances the only alternative for the Committee was to recommend the Corporation to avail themselves of the provision of the Act and make a temporary appointment. The temporary appointment would not continue for many months and within that time the Committee would be able to select an Engineer for the post. In the meantime he moved, that Mr. Hewett, the Deputy Executive Engineer, be appointed to act.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition.

Mr. S. S. Mistry observed that if advertisements inviting applications for the Engineer's post were published in Germany, France and Austria they might have had applications from competent Engineers. Even in London it was stated, that German Engineers competed very successfully with Englishmen. Germans generally spoke English and he (Mr. Mistry) saw no reason why a German Engineer might not be employed.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that if German and Russian Engineers chose to compete, they must get the London "Times" and read the advertisement. But it was not advisable to go to Germany, Russia or Timbuktoo. The post of Executive Engineer was not going a begging as stated by Mr. Mistry, but the fact was that competent engineers would not come to India. In future if the Corporation were anxious to secure the services of a good engineer they must be prepared to pay Rs. 5,000 a month. The Engineers had put a high price on themselves, because the supply like that in other professions—of law and medicine—was not equal to the demand. Everywhere there was a great demand for Engineers.

Mr. Kaka Kshirsagar moved as an amendment that the report be sent back to the Committee for reconsideration and further report with a view to ascertaining if Mr. Hall was not willing to continue in the office.

Mr. Wadia: If he wanted to he might have applied for it.

Mr. Kaka: But from Dr. Sukhia's minute it appears that there is the likelihood of some litigation and therefore he might not have sent in his application.

Mr. Kaka's amendment was not seconded and it fell through.

Mr. Kavasji Jehangir Readymoney said that to have a competent Engineer the Corporation must be prepared to pay a higher salary. If they could not find men of that kind, they must institute their own service and educate young men on the lines the Corporation wanted. They must take young men into the service so that by long experience in the service they might prove capable officers to fill the high posts to which they might be raised.

Mr. James MacDonald observed that Mr. Hall had joined their service to fulfill certain conditions and Mr. Hall's worst enemy could not say that he failed to fulfil any one of the conditions. There had been a suggestion that he did not go round on inspection and do out-door duty long enough, but what could an officer do if he was compelled to remain head at work in his office, how could he find more time to spend on outdoor duty? Mr. MacDonald, therefore, moved an amendment to the effect that "subject to confirmation by Government Mr. Joseph Hall be appointed to be Executive Engineer for a period of 5 years from the 19th November, 1910, on his present salary." Some members, Mr. MacDonald remarked, wished to fix the period at three years instead of five, but it did not matter what period was mentioned. The Act gave power to the Corporation to dispense with the services of any municipal officer if they declared him incapable by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

Mr. Dinanath B. Dandekar, seconded the amendment, remarking that it had not been shown anywhere that Mr. Hall had failed to carry out the duties of his post.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit was in favour of the original motion based on the report, which was most practical and eminently reasonable. Mr. Hall on the last occasion accepted the post for two years only and he (Mr. Petit) could not now see any logic or reasoning in Mr. MacDonald's amendment. As to fixing salaries at a higher rate, Mr. Petit said, he was much against the principle. Mr. Marzban retired on a salary of Rs. 1,500 and Mr. Hall was now drawing Rs. 2,000 but the work done by Mr. Hall was in no way better than that done by Mr. Marzban.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail moved an amendment of the effect that the report be sent back to the Committee with a request to obtain joint opinion of counsel as to the legality of appointing Mr. Hall for a further period of three years.

Dr. Sukhia, seconding the amendment, said that Mr. Hall had not been treated fairly and justly. That officer had a very good case and he was sure to get heavy damages. The committee had only recommended a Mechanical Engineer to the post of the Executive Engineer who would have under him a Deputy Engineer, for Drainage and a Deputy Engineer for Water. Mr. Hewett did not know anything about either Drainage or Water Engineering. The Commissioner, he said, was of opinion that the Corporation could not appoint the Executive Engineer for any period less than five years. He (the Commissioner) had no objection to Mr. Hall being appointed for three years, because after that his health would not permit him to carry out the duties of the post. For these reasons Dr. Sukhia urged that Mr. Haji Yusuf's amendment was most important and counsel's opinion on the question was necessary.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said that the Committee had considered the appointment and no question of legality arose.

The Honble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla replying on the debate remarked that on the last occasion Mr. MacDonald proposed that Mr. Hall be re-appointed for 5 years, and an amendment was moved reducing the period to two years. On Mr. Sheppard, the then Commissioner, assuring the House that even if the Corporation were to re-appoint Mr. Hall for two years only he would loyally accept the re-appointment the Corporation passed the amendment. Mr. Hewett, Mr. Ibrahim said, had on a former occasion acted in the post of the Executive Engineer, and there could be no objection to his again being appointed in the same manner. There was a feeling that Mr. Hall should have some extension, but unfortunately there was a legal difficulty in the way.

On a division both the amendments were rejected and the original proposition was agreed to.

THE statesman understands that Mr. A. H. Harley, of the British Museum, has been appointed Principal of the Calcutta Museum in succession to Dr. Denison Ross who will now confine himself to his work as keeper of the Government records.

DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

Duty of Architects.

YESTERDAY, at the Rooms of the Association of Bombay Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors, Bombay, Mr. N. Maughan, Drainage Engineer, Bombay Municipality, delivered, before a large number of the members of the Association, a lecture entitled "Drainage of Bombay." Mr. W. H. Chambers presided.

THE EARLY HISTORY.

Mr. Maughan began by giving a history of the city's drainage system which preceded the existing one. He said:—"The main drainage of the Town and Island of Bombay as it exists to-day is the result of the labours of several Engineers, who have, from time to time, advanced various schemes for the collection, removal and disposal of the sewage with the minimum of inconvenience to the inhabitants. The rapid growth of the City in the middle of the last century made it apparent that the question of providing an efficient sewerage system could not long be delayed, the method of disposing of the City's refuse at that time being by means of an open drain or ditch commencing near the Crawford Market and terminating at Love Grove. This ditch received all the sullage as well as the bulk of the City's refuse, and must have constituted an intolerable nuisance. In 1869 Government appointed a Commission to go into the whole question of the sewerage of the City, but for financial reasons little was done until 1877. In that year another Government Commission was appointed, which, in the following year, recommended the adoption of Major Tulloch's scheme as modified by Mr. Reinzi Walton, the then Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

PRESENT SYSTEM OF DRAINAGE.

"This meant the commencement of the drainage system of Bombay as it exists to-day. Work was commenced in 1878 and by 1881 the main sewer from Carnac Road to Love Grove had been completed. In 1880 the present outfall was laid and by 1886 the Clerk Road sewer, the Queens' sewer and the Mint Road sewer had all been built. The year 1893 saw the inauguration of the Shone system at Colaba and this system was subsequently adopted for Mazagaon, Parel, Chinchpokli, Agripada, and a portion of Malabar Hill. Thus has the main drainage scheme for Bombay been developed, the North of the Island being at present practically the only locality unprovided with a sewerage system. The quantity of sewage now dealt with daily by the Pumping Station at Love Grove averages in the fair season about 30 million gallons. This is pumped into the sea at all states of the tide by means of four triple expansion Worthington Engines and Pumps, each capable of lifting 15 million gallons per diem. The general configuration of the Island and the extremely low level at which certain of the most thickly populated areas lie, have rendered pumping a necessity, and it has been rightly decided to lift the sewage of the City at a single large pumping station situated near the site of the outfall. To this station the bulk of the City's sewage is conveyed by gravitation alone. The Shone system was, however, decided upon for the localities already mentioned, as it was found necessary to lift comparatively small quantities of sewage from these neighbourhoods into the main sewers gravitating to Love Grove. The Shone system is simply a method of pumping or lifting sewage or water from a lower to a higher level. There are in all 17 of these ejector stations in Bombay, the compressed air being supplied from two air compressed stations. The main sewers of the city which carry all the sewage to Love Grove are constructed of brickwork of avoid or egg-shaped section. The largest sewer that from Clerk Road to Love Grove is 8'-0" by 5'-4" in internal dimensions. This sewer is continued right through the heart of the City."

Mr. Maughan then referred to the immense quantities of silt found in the sewers. He said:—"This silt forms long banks in the sewers which can only be moved forward by artificial means and to effect this purpose large wooden scrapers are periodically dragged through the sewers by means of powerful winches. It has been suggested that a great deal of the silt gets into the sewers through the brickwork of which they are constructed, but this theory will hardly hold water. An examination of the dried silt removed from the sewers shows it to be mainly composed of rather coarse gritty sand with charcoal and other ashes, the sand being of a nature that is nowhere found in the subsoil of Bombay. The real reason for the presence of the silt in the sewers is not difficult to find as it is easily traced to the house connections. It has been recently decided to erect a new pumping station at Love Grove and in connection therewith powerful dredgers worked by electric power will be installed which, it is anticipated, will do much to free the sewers of the city of the silt, the removal of which now entails an unavoidable nuisance while the catch-pits are being cleansed. In order to convey the sewage or sullage from the houses to the sewers, house connections have to be laid, and it is probable that in the design of these, greater difference of opinion has, in the past, existed than even over the design of the main drainage system itself. Two methods are now in vogue, namely, the open drainage system, and the pipes system, the latter being practically identical in all respects with modern English practice. The pipe drainage system is daily being more extensively introduced into Bombay, and in buildings occupied by the better classes, whether for offices or residential purposes, the advantages of modern sanitary appliances rendered possible thereby are generally recognized. There can be no doubt, therefore, that, as civilization advances, the open drain as used in the house gullies in Bombay will become more and more obsolete. In the long run they are more costly to keep clean than closed drains, there being so many more possibilities of foreign matter finding its way therein. At the same time, it must be admitted that the time is not yet ripe for the general use of closed drains in the thickly populated parts of the bazaar though that that time will ultimately come appears certain. All drainage connections should be excluded from rooms used for sleeping purposes, separate washing places being constructed for the tenants adjacent to, but separated from, the living rooms.

DUTY OF ARCHITECTS.

It should, therefore, be the duty of all those concerned in the design and erection of buildings for human habitation to impress upon the owners and others the importance of the observation of the elementary laws of sanitary science, nor is anyone in a stronger position to observe this important duty than the architect entrusted with the preparation of the designs of a modern building. It is, therefore, necessary that in house planning the fact that the building is to be fitted with sanitary appliances for the use of the inhabitants, should never be lost sight of. It is to the Architect who takes a pride in his work; well worth the time entailed to carefully plan all sanitary fittings in the early stages of the preparation of his designs, not only as has been already stated for the sake of the final appearance of the building, but for the sake of the health and lives of those who will subsequently make their homes the rein. But, and the point cannot be too greatly emphasized, the successful planning of the drainage of a building by no means completes the architect's work or relieves him of further responsibility. It is of the utmost importance that the materials and workmanship used in the execution of the work should be the best obtainable, and no part of the building requires greater care in this respect than the drainage. Unfortunately such matters are frequently left to the plumber, the architect finding solace in, or at any rate easing his conscience, with the fact that the work will have to be examined and passed by a Municipal Official. If it is the duty of the architect to satisfy himself that the materials and workmanship used in the foundations and walls of the building are the best obtainable, how much more is it his duty to satisfy himself that the sanitary work is beyond reproach. No man can conscientiously certify, as he certainly should do, that a building is complete and fit for human occupation, if he has failed to satisfy himself that the drains, for instance, are water-tight.

ESSENTIAL SANITARY KNOWLEDGE.

Elementary sanitary science is, in India, in its infancy, even in the larger towns. Elementary sanitary knowledge, there is no need to use the word 'science' in this respect, should be imparted to children in every school in India. No subject can be of more importance nor can any branch of knowledge sow the seeds of future happiness and prosperity in the same way. Much can, and certainly is being done, at any rate in big cities such as Bombay, to acclimate the people to the use of modern sanitary appliances, but, whether from ignorance or prejudice, misuse is painfully apparent everywhere. The architect, however, can do his share of the good work by careful planning, good design and strict supervision over workmanship and materials. More cannot be expected from him, but if he honestly and conscientiously carries out the duties imposed upon him in this respect, he can and will look with pride and satisfaction on the culmination of his labours, the result of scientific training, combined with sound practical knowledge. It has been argued that to introduce waterclosets into native houses, except, of course, those of the educated and well-to-do classes, is to introduce a system for which the masses either owing to ingorance or prejudice are not yet ready. But, if nothing is done, progress can never be made. Again it has been asked "Where is the necessity for these Western methods of drainage in an Eastern City? The reply, if reply be needed, can be summed up in the one word 'health.' The days of the native privy in large towns are numbered. Sanitary science declines to stand still, but it requires the aid of those entrusted with the design and construction of all new buildings in order that progress shall not be delayed. It surely is only necessary to realise the importance, or rather the absolute necessity, of this essential sanitary reform, to know that a duty is imposed upon architects and others towards their fellows, a duty which once realized, they will not fail to carry out."

A vote of thanks to the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

FOREIGN NOTES.

RUSSIAN BUDGET SURPLUS.

In the course of a Diplomatic and Consular report, issued last night, on the Russian Budget for 1910, it is stated that the Budget, as finally approved, is remarkable for the fact that it is the first for some eighteen years which shows a surplus. The estimated surplus is £490,000, and it is to be applied to the reduction of the National Debt. With reference to the Extraordinary Budget, it is explained that the total sum stated officially in 1908 as being required for the immediately necessary measures of military re-equipment was about £31,000,000. By the end of 1910 £17,000,000 will have been voted so that there will remain £14,000,000 to be found in future years. It is further stated that the National Defence Bill, introduced into the Duma in April, 1910, provides, according to statements which have appeared in the Russian Press, a sum of nearly £140,000,000, to be found in the course of the next ten to fifteen years, for the reorganisation and strengthening of the army and for the reconstruction of the fleet. The increase in the National Debt in 1909 was £21,300,000 and the debt stood on Jan. 1 last at £957,000,000. Of this total the only portion to be classed as unfunded debt is the German Four and a Half per Cent. loan of 1905 (£24,300,000), which is payable at par in 1911 or 1914. The balance is funded debt.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

The position of M. Venizelos Prime Minister of Greece, is a delicate one. He derives his origin from a most ancient and famous Greek family, one of whose branches, that to which he himself belongs, settled in Crete many years ago. He has occupied many posts in the Cretan Administration since Prince George of Greece became High Commissioner, and is claimed by many to be an Ottoman subject. It was thought that his appointment as Prime Minister of Greece might cause serious trouble between the two countries, but so far Turkey has given no sign indicating her disapproval, although she did make it plain that the admission of Cretan deputies as such to the National Assembly at Athens would be regarded by her as an act of provocation entailing the gravest consequences. In the 20th instant M. Venizelos delivered a speech in the Assembly, in which he indicated the policy of his Government. He said that in the forefront of the work before the Legislature was the revision of the non-fundamental articles of the Constitution, a task for which the Assembly had been elected. Only urgent matters would be submitted, and no reform scheme would be produced until after the next elections, when the Government would develop fully its programme. In the meantime the Government would endeavour to eliminate all traces of the anomalous state of affairs which had existed in the army since the events of August, 1908 (when the military coup d'etat occurred), and would restore military discipline M. Venizelos's allusions to Greece's relations with Turkey were construed as meaning that every effort would me made to preserve peace, and generally his remarks were interpreted as foreshadowing a serious attempt to regenerate the prestige of the kingdom, both at home and abroad.

ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED.

Unfortunately, M. Venizelos found himself unable to rely on a majority of the Assembly for support. On the 22nd instant a vote of confidence was moved, and was carried by the apparently substantial margin of 151 to 6, with five abstentions. But all the followers of M. Rallys and M. Mavromichaelis, together with a number of independents and Theotokists, walked out before the vote was taken, and as the 162 actually present did not constitute a quorum, the vote of confidence was invalid. Next day another resolution of confidence was moved and was carried by 208 to 7, but, as it was plain that at least 50 of those who supported it had only done so out of complaisance, M. Venizelos realised that it would be folly to try to carry on the work of government in the face of a Chamber in which an adverse vote was possible or probable at any moment. He therefore resolved to recommended the King to dissolve the Assembly and hold fresh elections. These were arranged to take place on Nov. 8, and the new Chamber is to meet in January. Naturally these events have created a great deal of excitement in Athens, and much popular hostility has been manifested against the old parties, which for so many years systematically misgoverned the country in turn, and are now believed to be trying to prevent any reforms being introduced by the new Ministry. A demonstration was made on Saturday before the Royal Palace and the hotel at which M. Venizelos is residing to support the King and the premier in their fight against the "old gang," and it is stated that the populace displayed a somewhat dangerous mood, but afterwards quieted down. There is no question but that the vast majority of the Greek people are behind the statesman who is regarded as the one strong man of his day, and it is therefore probable that if disorders do break out they will be directed against those who are attempting to frustrate his schemes of national regeneration. There seems every prospect that after the elections in November these parties of professional politicians will find their power for mischief effectually curbed, it not absolutely broken.

THE death of Mr. Benjamin Traill Finch, late director-in-chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department at the India Office, is announced at Blackheath, at the age of seventy. Mr. Finch was appointed to the Indian Telegraph Dept. in 1857, and was transferred to the Indo-European Dept. in 1875. He had acted as director-in-chief of his department from 1893 to 1902. Mr. Finch was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1897.

THE death has taken place at Frindsbury, Rochester, of Col. George Baker, C. B., at the age of seventy. Col. Baker was with the 67th throughout the campaign of 1860 in China, and carried the regimental colour at the action of Sinho, at the taking of Tangku, and with the storming party at the Taku Fort, the ditch of which he crossed and planted the colour on the cavalier. He was also present at the surrender of Pekin, and received the China medal and two clasps. He was again with the 67th throughout the Afghan campaign of 1878 80, and was present in the engagement at Charasiab on Oct. 6, 1879, and in the operations round Cabul in December, 1879, including the investment of Sherpore. He was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal and two clasps. Five years later, in 1885-86, he led the 67th, as its commanding officer in the Burmese expeditions until after the surrender of Mandalay, and was again mentioned in dispatches, made a Companion of the Bath, and granted the medal with clasp. Col. Baker afterwards returned with his regiment to Chatham, where he was stationed until given a district command in Ireland.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours without leaving the disagreeable smell of most 'Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England,

SPORTING NEWS.

AN ACCIDENT AT THE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 14.

On Saturday afternoon at the thirteenth Extra Meeting of the Rangoon Races, Vincent, light weight jockey, was riding a pony called Boomerang in the second race of the day when the latter slipped and fell throwing his rider heavily on the rails. Vincent sustaining severe fracture of the right thigh. He was at once removed to hospital and is progressing favourably.

MADRAS HOUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

The opening fixture of the Madras Hounds took place yesterday morning at St Thomas Mount when a field of about 40 assembled to see this season's pack make their debut. Mr. W. N. C. Campbell, the Master, had 15 couple out of a pretty "plain-headed" lot who put in a good morning's work though they failed to account for their quarry.

BOMBAY YACHT RACING.

A New Buoy.

THE Port Officer, Bombay, notifies that "a conical buoy surmounted with an iron flag, painted red and white has been moored in 30 feet L. W. S. for yacht racing purposes on the following approximate transits:—Centre of Butcher Island—Karanja Beacon; Cathedral—Middle Ground."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

The disturbance in the Bay has developed into a storm of a possible moderate intensity and is now about through the cross coast of Burma and in the neighbourhood of Akyab It has given general rain over the whole of Burma, except in the extreme north. The rainfall has ceased in the United Provinces, the West of the Central Provinces, while in Assam and South of the Peninsula there has been fairly general.

The following falls are reported:—Mergui, two inches; Kyaukpyu, four; Akyab, three; Thayetmyo, one; Raipur, two; Jagdalpur, Kurnool and Salem, one; Bellary, one and a half; and Ootacamund, two

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall over northern Burma and the diminution in Assam, Telasserim and the south of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 14th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the south-east Punjab. Temperature is generally normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air has become drier at most places. Day temperature is above the average at Jhansi; night temperature is normal everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is about the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess during night at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in Cutch and drier on the Kathiawar Coast while it contains the average amount of moisture in other districts. Temperature during day is normal but remains low at night at most places.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 2·35" of rain. Cloud has decreased and skies are now moderately or heavily clouded in south-east only. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Maximum temperature is in excess in the south-east.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is above the average in the south Konkan. Temperature is normal except for a defect during day at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderbad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. The moisture in the air is in large excess in several places. Day temperature is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan; night temperature is in excess in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local in east Central Provinces, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast. Bellary reports 1.63", Calicut 0·45" and Cochin 0·5". Moderated to heavy cloud prevails in the Peninsula and the south-east of Central Provinces.

No precipitation beyond a few local showers in south Central Provinces and the extreme south of the Peninsula appears likely.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 14TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat being sown. Kharif harvest in progress. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton third picking partially begun. Food-grains doing well. Cotton crop accounts unfavourable; picking general. Wheat and rapeseed being sown.

Moultan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat being sown. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced; arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Showery. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Mornings cold and dewy. Harvest partially damaged. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Fine weather has set in. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing, crop accounts satisfactory, crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants in flower.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants want fine weather; seriously damaged by too much rain; larger area sown this year; crop accounts less favourable; picking commenced; crop estimate eight annas; arriving in small quantities. If rain continues longer it will prove injurious to rabi crops and cotton.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Wheat being sown. If rain continues longer it will prove injurious to rabi crops.

Bellary.—Heavy continuous rain. Cotton crop no damage done.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 14th November was 29·953 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 15 feet at 6 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be 1·4 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

MALNUTRITION IN CHILDREN.

A Grave Condition Readily Remedied.

That great physician, Sir William Broadbent, once declared that "for one child that dies, the constitutions of half-a-dozen are ruined by the same conditions which caused the death of the infant."

These words cannot fail to impress every father and mother, especially when they notice that their children are not making that progress which the little ones ought. Unfortunately, this lack of progress is only too common among the children who are born in India. The result is that their parents are always anxious to send them home to England at the first possible opportunity.

These children always present at a typical appearance, with their pale complexions and languid movements, for they exhibit none of that energy or desire to play which should characterise every normal youngster, and they have none of the bright look in the eye, or vigorous, alert mentality, ever seeking for information, which are so characteristic of healthy childhood.

Many of these children, as they grow, either gain in weight very slowly, or do not gain at all. The result is that they get less and less well-nourished as the days pass, until they become seriously ill, and fears are entertained lest they may fall into what is commonly called "a decline."

The complaint from which these children suffer is often obscure in its origin, but that it is due to something which interferes with the nutritive function is obvious at the first glance.

HOW TO RESTORE NUTRITION.

Happily, Science has, in recent years, discovered a preparation which has so potent an effect in these cases that it might almost seem as if it worked by magic. It consists of the body-building material of pure milk, chemically combined with glycero-phosphate of sodium, a salt which enters largely into the composition of the brain, spinal cord, and nerves.

These two highly valuable nutritive substances reinforce each other's action both on the nervous and physical side of the body, while they also bring about a rapid and remarkable improvement in the blood, increasing the number of the red blood corpuscles and their quality in a manner which is little short of extraordinary.

As the result of these varied actions, there is a great stimulative upheaval of all the body's natural functions. The evidence of this is, immediately, seen in many directions. Thus, the digestion rapidly improves, the appetite becomes keen and strong, the powers of assimilation are increased, and very soon the bones which were plainly visible all over the body are hidden by firm muscles and healthy fat, while the eyes brighten, the lips redden, the face becomes rosy, and the child resumes the normal activity of healthy, vigorous mental and physical life, and sleeps well and restfully.

Such children successfully combat the disabilities inevitable to the Indian climate, and, provided ordinary precautions are taken may remain with their parents without detriment to their health and without the necessity of a separation which is an inevitable source of sorrow to all concerned.

PROOF OF A WONDERFUL CHANGE.

The preparation which works these wonders is Sanatogen. Every doctor knows its remarkable power to bring about the nutritive changes mentioned, for they occur in adults who suffer from the evil effects of malnutrition just as they do in children, and many cases have been reported in the medical journals. From the "Medical Press and Circular" the following remarkable instance, which may be regarded as typical, is quoted: "A girl aged three, had always been delicate and nervous; could not walk far on account of pain in her knees. Her height was 37 1-2 inches and her weight 32 1-2lbs. Fifteen months before this time it had been 32 lbs. Although no organic or constitutional disease could be found, yet the almost stationary weight was a very suspicious point. The ordinary healthy child of her age should have gained many pounds in the course of these fifteen months. She was ordered Sanatogen, one teaspoonful twice daily, and at once began to put on weight at an average of half a pound weekly. The error of nutrition, in this instance of obscure origin, appears to have been effectually remedied by simple dietetic treatment."

Similar treatment will invariably produce a similar result, so that parents whose little ones are backward in growth or who do not develop with sufficient rapidity have thus a certain, safe, and pleasant method at hand to start their children on the path of vigorous, healthy, normal growth and keep them there. They have only to give Sanatogen and they will see an immediate unfolding of the latent possibilities of body and brain, which cannot fail to gratify their love and pride in the highest degree.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "The Englishman in India," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in India will be sent, free, on application to the Sanatogen Company, (of London) Box 216, G.P.O., Bombay, mentioning the "Bombay Gazette."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 15th November.

224. Parades.—Saturday the 19th instant. 6 inch B. L. C. Gun drill at Mahaluxmi Battery.—Parade at Grant Road Station at 4-50 p.m. Cyclists proceed direct to Battery.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

226 Parades.—Thursday 17th November. Rehersal parade for members who are going to parade for lining the Streets on 18th November.

Dress.—Khaki, forage caps, rifles, belts and side arms.

229. Parade.—Friday 18th instant—The Corps will parade at Head Quarters at 3-45 a.m. at B V A Head Quarters for the purpose of lining the streets on the arrival of Lord Hardinge.

Dress—Drill order, khaki with arms and helmets.

227. Parade—E E Company.

Parade at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday 15th instant at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for Defence light manning.

230. Strength—The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—

No 98 Sapper G Page E E Company.

No 99 Sapper C Cadell, E E Company.

B. K. GOLDSMITH, Capt., B.V.A.,
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 15th November.

1049. Detail for the week ending 19th instant.

Tuesday the 15th instant.—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Wednesday the 16th instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order Uniform with Caps.

Subject.—Outposts, manner of detailing picquets &c.

Field Service Regulations (Part I). Operations, Sections 75 to 89.

Thursday the 17th instant.—The Signalling class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

Friday the 18th instant.—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible to assist in lining the Streets on the occasion of the arrival of the Right Honourable the Lord Hardinge of Penshurst. Time and place will be notified hereafter.

II. All recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

III. "E," Coy. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order Mufti.

1050. Rifle Club.—The rules and programme of the Corps Rifle Club may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters. The programme includes four matches on classification and two on Miniature ranges to be competed for during current month.

1051. Musketry.—The Miniature rifle range at Head-Quarters will be open for Matches I and II and practice on Saturdays from 3 to 5-30 p.m.

II. The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing for Adults on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Train leave Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

Unless it is notified that the range is available for Standard Test members wishing to fire Standard Test on any particular date must notify Head-Quarters as an Officer must be present.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NAPLES DISASTER.

Stream from Vesuvius.

Italy, which has suffered so severely and comparatively so recently from cataclysms of Nature, has again been visited by disaster. A hurricane, terminating in a cloudburst, has visited the district round the Bay of Naples, especially the Island of Ischia, bringing ruin, disaster, and death in its train.

Naples, Oct. 24.

During the night a cloudburst in the Bay of Naples and streams of mud came down from Vesuvius to Resina and Torre del Greco, doing great damage.

In Naples there have been numerous subsidences in the streets, doubtless due indirectly to the eruption from the volcano. With great heroism, considering the dangerous nature of the task, the inhabitants of the towns affected have already begun the work of rescue, and a few bodies have been recovered.

The cloudburst was most severe, and the sea heaved so violently in the Bay of Naples that even large steamers were affected. No damage was done to shipping, however.

HOUSES SWEPT AWAY.

The lower part of the unfortunate town of Casamicciola, on the Island of Ischia, which has already been so severely tried by successive earthquakes, has been destroyed, the "Telegraph's" correspondent says. The mixture of mud and lava which poured down from the volcano completely swept away several houses, burying at least thirty people.

In the province of Salarno the hurricane carried away some 1,500ft. of railway line running between Salerno and Eboli. Many of the roads have been rendered impassable by the mud.

The little town of Cetara, lying on the Gulf of Salerno, has also been destroyed, and some 200 houses have been buried. Here also the victims are very numerous.

The huge stream of mud began to flow from the volcano as the result of the torrential rain, and the country round Resina and Torre del Greco has been devastated. Many houses were swept away, their occupants being buried in the ruins. At Torre del Greco itself the stream of mud swept through September 20 Street. A three-storey house collapsed under the impetuous rush, and five persons were killed.

It has so far been found impossible to calculate the damage done, for in many instances the crops have been totally destroyed.

SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

The hurricane which burst over Ischia has wrought great havoc. In the commune of Casamicciola several farm buildings were almost completely wrecked. The floods which followed the cloudburst forced the people to abandon their houses, which were almost buried under the streams of mud and huge stones. All the villagers, however, were not able to get away in time, the body has already been recovered, and it is feared that other victims have been buried beneath the debris. Help is urgently needed, and warships with stores and provisions for the unfortunate islanders have been despatched from here.

Casamicciola, where so much damage and loss of life appear to have occurred, is a place of 3,700 inhabitants, and was rebuilt after the terrible earthquake of 1883, in which about 1,700 lives were lost. It is a favourite health resort during the summer months, on account of its coolness of climate and its excellent warm springs.

Generally speaking, the scenery of Ischia is extremely beautiful, and its soil very fertile. The people are chiefly engaged in the culture of the vine, and a good quality of light white wine is produced.

Ischia, which was variously known to the ancients at different dates as Pithecusa, Enaria, and Inarime, is the largest of the islands near Naples, and is about twenty-miles in circumference. It has some 30,000 inhabitants, of whom 3,000 live in the capital, called by the same name. The island is of volcanic origin, and there are records of several eruptions, even in the first five centuries of the Christian era. The last took place in 1302, when lava travelled as far as a sea near the town of Ischia.

"Il Pungolo" has received the following details of the disaster in Ischia gathered by its correspondent at Pozzueli from refugees from Casamicciola:—Towards nine o'clock this morning the hurricane was so violent as to terrify the inhabitants of Casamicciola. The storm was at its worst on the Monte Nicola side, whence a terrible stream of mud and stones poured on to the island. One of the refugees declares that he saw thirteen or fourteen killed, but he fears that there must have been many more victims on the slopes of the mountain, where many people took refuge. Many families are in a deplorable state. At Laccomeno the damage is stated to be very severe, while at Forio d'Ischia the losses are slighter. The bathing establishment at Casamicciola was destroyed by a stream of huge stones. Twelve persons who were unable to flee from the thermal establishment are believed to have been overwhelmed and killed. The mud is alleged to have been 24 feet deep.

Rome, Oct. 25.

As though pursued by an evil fate, Southern Italy, after experiencing disastrous earthquake, volcanic eruptions, and a visitation of cholera, has been again overwhelmed by calamity. This time the Bay of Naples and the villages fringing its shores have been involved, and it is estimated that the cloudburst of Sunday has caused from 100 to 300 deaths.

The catastrophe occurred in the

BY THE WAY.

A BEAR WITH A CZAR HEAD.

If there is perhaps, no country in Europe which Englishmen are more interested in than Russia, there is certainly no country by which they are so puzzled. To-day our diplomatic relations with Russia are very friendly, and, in the social world, Russia is "fashionable" just now, but that cold and taciturn country is hardly better understood than when, ten or fifteen years ago a Russian Peril was supposed to be menacing us. Few are better qualified to speak on the Anglo-Russian relations than Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, and their present satisfactory nature is not a little due to his own work at St. Petersburg. The new Viceroy has expressed a doubt as to whether Russia ever really contemplated an attack on our possessions in the East, but in any case there was grave and mutual mistrust at the close of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries. Its disappearance Lord Hardinge attributes chiefly to the efforts of the two Emperors Edward VII. and Nicholas of Russia, "who to my personal knowledge has always been the strongest advocate of the most friendly and peaceful relations between his country and our own." It will be a long time before the full effect of our late King's work is appreciated. Perhaps its full purport will never be entirely realised.

"THE MOST MONSTROUS THING."

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle had some grounds for calling the meeting between E. D. Morel and Roger Casement the most "dramatic scene in modern history." It occurred rather less than ten years ago, and happened thus. E. D. Morel was a clerk, aged twenty-four, in a Liverpool shipping firm, and because he spoke French he was constantly being sent to Belgium. There he gradually learnt what was happening in the Congo, and his indignation reach such a pitch that he threatened to ruin his employers, and was naturally dismissed from his post. He started his crusade in a little paper called the "African Mail," which attracted the attention of Roger Casement, engaged on a similar work of mercy at the heart of the trouble. From Africa he wrote, "Chuck up everything; devote your life to it. It is the most monstrous thing ever done in this world." Morel had very little money, Casement was on half-pay, but they founded the Congo Reform Association, and these two unknown men set to work to fight "the most astute and long-headed Monarch in Europe." We know the result.

THE ASTUTENESS OF CHULALONGKO.

When the late King of Siam went to Europe, his brother next in rank was his Foreign Minister, and when the King was pressed by M. Hanotaux to make some concession to France, he asked how could he, he and his Foreign Minister were too long absent to be well up in current affairs. "But why, then, did you bring your brother to Europe?" asked the French Minister. "For a very good reason. Had I left him behind, I should on my return have found him on my throne." "Why not have left then, as Foreign Minister, your other brother who is with you?" "For a stronger reason. He is both ambitious and ferocious. The eldest would not have beheaded me if I went back, but the second might." The King never let himself be caught understanding French. It was expected that he knew it fairly well, but he did not on any occasion betray the slightest knowledge. Again and again he was suddenly, after long silences, asked questions in French. Not a muscle of his face, not a gleam of the eye, showed that he understood.

DE MUSSET AND THE FRENCH RAILWAY STRIKE.

A few weeks we had the Portuguese revolution. After it came the French railway strike, and this latter event has given Alfred de Musset a new success. Perhaps you cannot think how it happened, says the "Semaine Literaire." The other day in a Parisian drawing-room a young lady was reading with sonorous and tragic elocution the poet's apostrophe "Aux decides":

Vous voulies faire un monde? Eh! bien, vous l'avez fait;
Votre monde est superbe et votre homme est parfait!
Les monts sont nivelés, la plaine est eclaircie;
Vous avez sagement taille l'arbre de vie;
"Tout est bien balaye sur vos chemins de fer..."

A burst of laughter interrupted the poor reader, who did not understand the cause. It was some time before it could be explained to her that the lapse of seventy-four years had turned the tragic line into a comic one. The "Semaine Litteraire" pithily remarks that here is an effect of the strike on poetry.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE'S LAST HONOUR.

The American papers now to hand contain reports of the ceremony at Smith College, Mass., on October 5, when the late Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was admitted to an honorary doctorate. She was presented in the following terms: Julia Ward Howe—Poet and patriot, lover of letters and learning; advocate for over half a century in print and living speech of great causes of human liberty; sincere friend of all that makes for the elevation and enrichment of womanhood; who, having in former years "read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel," quickened in the nation the imperishable faith in the triumph of beneficent right and the ardour of sacrifice for its winning; to whom now in her serene, gracious, and venerated age, we offer felicitation and pay grateful homage. When Mrs. Howe came upon the platform to receive the degree the audience rose and sang a verse of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

A ONCE ALL-POWERFUL CITY GUILD.

The Worshipful Company of Musicians, though one of the oldest of the City Companies and the only one still existing for the exercise of a definite profession, has no meeting-place of its own which is the reason its members held their annual banquet recently, in the Hall of the Stationers' Company. For more than three centuries the Master of the Musicians was the supreme authority for regulating the public performance of music in London. A fine of forty shillings could still be enforced against unlicensed musicians! Until quite recently however the Company had almost ceased to exist, but the generosity of some of its liverymen has enabled it of late years to become a welcome patron of British composers.

RADLEY COLLEGE.

St. Peter's College, Radley, for which the Bishop of London has just opened a new hall, is one of several public schools that sprang from the Oxford Movement, and was founded in 1847 by Newman's impulsive friend, Dr. William Sewell, who had previously established on similar lines St. Columba's College, near Dublin. When Sewell himself became Warden, he delighted in monastic phraseology, and the religious newspapers were appalled to learn that Radley boys went every night to their "cubicles." By his unbusiness-like methods he involved himself in financial difficulties, from which the school was eventually rescued by the first Lord Addington. Later Radley prospered rapidly, and, being admirably situated for boating, has now become the best rowing school in England next to Eton.

A SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN AUTHOR.

The jocose definition of penury as the product of the pens seems amply refuted in the case of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, who has not only won fortune and fame at the pen's point, but has overthrown another fable about the struggling young writer by never having had a manuscript rejected. In the "American Magazine" we are told that Mrs. Burnett laughingly relates how, when she sent her first manuscripts to a magazine publisher at the tender age of twelve, she slipped a bit of paper into the envelope bearing the stern young warning, "My object is remuneration!" The manuscript was accepted, and if her object at twelve was remuneration, she certainly has achieved it all along the line.

SOME OF HER SUCCESSES.

In the seventies Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's first great novel, "That Lass o' Lowrie's," placed her in the front rank among novelists; "Esmeralda," first played in 1880, won her immediate success as a playwright; and her dramatisation alone of "Little Lords Fauntleroy," in 1886, netted her no less than £30,000—a fortune in itself—the greater part of which was spent in the heart-breaking battle with the last illness of her eldest son, Lionel. Her dramatisation of "The Dawn of a To-morrow," which has already run for two seasons and bids fair to run as many more, brought her in royalties of between one and two thousand dollars a week. Without counting its sale serially, she has already received more than £10,000 from "The Shuttle" before dramatising it which she intends to do. The splendid place which Mrs. Burnett has lately acquired on Long Island was bought solely with the proceeds from this work.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE QUEEN'S TACT.

Her Majesty the Queen has lost the brother with whom she played familiarly in childhood. The nation has displayed all its usual depth of sympathy, but, alas! consolation in print comes cold. The Queen's control over a vigorous temperament is simply marvellous. Technically she is the first lady of the land; she inherits, too, all her mother's vivacity. Yet she has studiously avoided challenging the precedence of Queen Alexandra, who has been far more prominently before the nation since King Edward's death than the Queen herself. In innumerable ways the Queen's tact has eased a difficult situation. There was the dropping of the title of Queen-Mother, the design of a special Anglo-Danish Royal Standard for Queen Alexandra's residence, and the long delay before entering upon Buckingham Palace. All of this might have been very different had it not been for Queen Mary. The one possible flaw in her decisions concerns her Ladies of the Household. Unquestionably Tories do predominate over these coveted posts; the Duchess of Devonshire herself is Mistress of the Robes. But it must not be forgotten that early in Queen Victoria's reign, the Government of the day resigned control over bedchamber appointments.

FLOATING PALACE FOR KING MANOEL.

The Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert, which King George despatched to Gibraltar to bring King Manoel to England, must not be confused with Queen Victoria's Victoria and Albert. That vessel was broken up in 1904, after a career of fifty years. The present Victoria and Albert was built in 1899, and is one of the most sumptuous ships afloat. The cost of her building and equipment nearly reached that of the battleship King Edward VII. King Manoel enjoyed, on board the Victoria and Albert, all the comforts obtainable in a palace ashore. The Royal apartments are high and spacious, with large plate glass windows, and are as little like cabins and as much like house rooms as possible. The decorations and furniture are gorgeous and luxurious. Every Royal room has a bathroom adjoining. The bed in which King Manoel slept is of wood, and is slung on pivots like a cot. A wide, lofty hallway runs along the whole length of the state deck. The special apartments allotted to the Royal exile comprised a pavilion, deck-house, a writing-room, and a reception room, and there was also a special suite for Queen Amelie. The King and his suite were attended by some forty of King George's servants and ten cooks, while the vessel carried altogether nearly 400 officers, crew and attendants. A recent addition to her equipment in a submarine signalling apparatus, which warns passing vessels by means of a submerged microphone, and carries a far greater distance than a syren. The Victoria and Albert can steam 2,000 miles at fourteen knots without re-coaling. Her sea-going qualities are, indeed, superb; in the words of a Plymouth salt: "She'd waltz through a typhoon like a lady at a ball!"

ENGLISH PLAYERS IN AMERICA.

Sir John Hare's retirement from the stage has been frequently reported, but the event hasn't come off yet. In fact, it's as far away as ever, for the hardy veteran has been persuaded by Charles Frohman to embark on another tour in the United States, where he has not been seen for nearly ten years. In view of John's well-known hatred of railway travelling, his capture is decidedly a feather in Frohman's cap. The American manager made his offer by cable, and Sir John Hare replied: "All right. Will come over and bring most of my original company." His repertory for the other side will include "A Pair of Spectacles, A Scrap of Paper, The Gay Lord Quex, and Little Mary."

THE STAGE PIES.

Another English favourite is creating a sensation in the States. This is Miss Kitty Gordon, described by a perfervid New Yorker as "a whole beauty show in herself." Miss Gordon is electrifying Uncle Sam with an amazing stage kiss; and this is what they say of her: "For five solid incandescent minutes," we read, "Miss Gordon stands on the stage and kisses Mr. McClusky after a fashion that makes Olga Nethersole's most passionate effort seem like the chaste and unwilling salute rendered by a small boy to a maiden aunt. It raises the house thermometer up to boiling point. No school can teach this duel of lips. It is the slow waltz, the polka, the minute, the two-step, the rag-time of kissing that rages violently or lingers sweetly like a bee cornering the honey market in a world-congress of flowers." It would be interesting to have Mr. A. B. Walkley's opinion of this!

DEW AND DREW.

Chief-Inspector Walter Daw, to whose name a world-wide publicity has been given in connection with the Crippen drama, is one of those persons who attach importance to a name. Before his promotion to Scotland Yard, where he is one of the seven chiefs who probe the mysteries of the metropolis, he was attached to the Bow Street police-station, and, so far as the general public were concerned, was a comparatively unknown officer. At that time one of the best known detectives at the Yard was Chief-Inspector Drew, who has since retired. And when Inspector Drew did anything which brought his name into prominence, the newspapers not uncommonly gave the credit to Inspector Drew. The Court reporter might write Drew ever so plainly, but Drew would appear in the paper. The sub-editor thought a mistake had been made and put in the "r." If he did pass the word as Daw, the compositor knew better and dropped in the superfluous "r." That mistake is not likely to occur again.

FOLLOWING COPY.

Mention of the compositor, reminds one of the rule which applies in most composing rooms that the printer must "follow the copy"—unless (as a case-room wag put it) it chances to blow out of a fourth-floor window! A too liberal adherance to this rule once resulted in a curious error, of which Lord Rosebery was the victim. When in 1895 he threw up his short-lived premiership, he addressed a huge meeting at the Empire Theatre in Edinburgh. He spoke about four columns, and at the conclusion of the report of a Scottish daily paper was written the sentence "Lord Rosebery afterwards left for the south by the midnight mail." When the proof reader got to the end of the fourth column about three o'clock in the morning, he expressed his feelings of relief at the completion of his task by writing the words, "Thank heaven! The compositor, who was waiting at his elbow to correct the proof, with more humour than intelligence followed the rule, inserted the words at the end, and they duly appeared in the paper. That "comp." was sacked.

"CHARIVARIA" IN REAL LIFE.

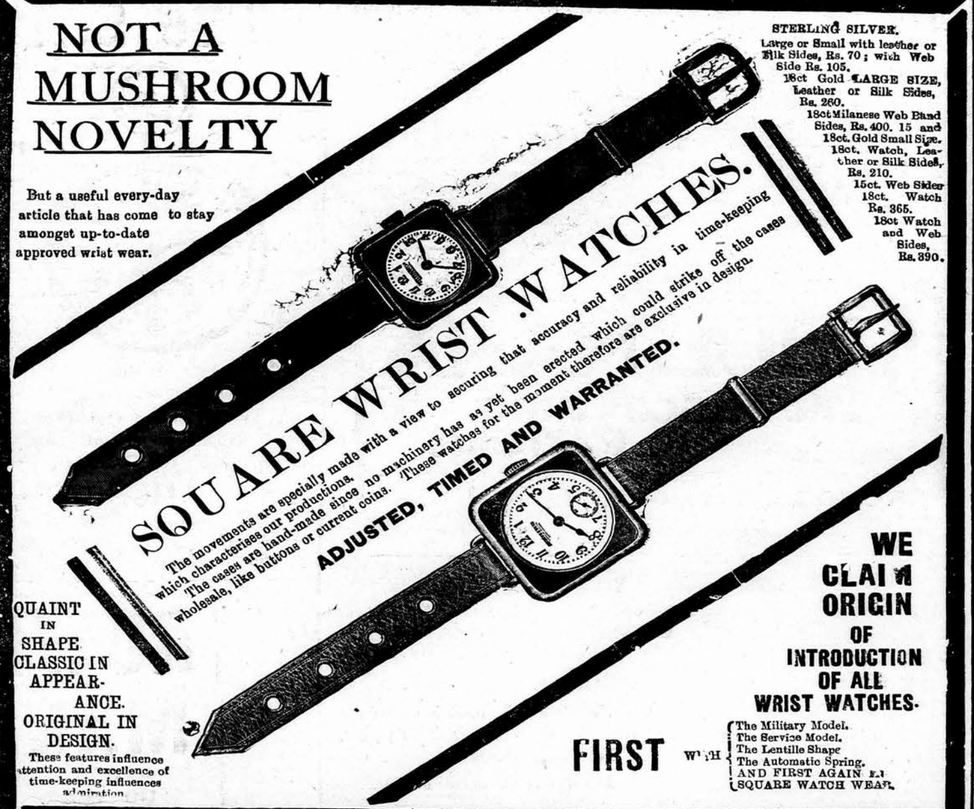
Hidden beneath a thin veneer of delightful cynicism there was much good sense in Mr. Walter Emanuel's speech at the Authors' Club on the art of the teaching of war. Mr. Emanuel is accounted the drollest man in literary circles. By profession a City layer, he talks "Charivaria" quite naturally and spontaneously. Once he was calling on an editor and rose abruptly. "I must not," he remarked, "occupy more of the time of a busy man" "Not at all," exclaimed the editor, "I am always pleased." Placidly came the rejoinder: "I was referring to myself."

A CHILDREN'S EXCHANGE.

Amongst the many good works undertaken by a certain band of great ladies throughout Europe, is one that is known as "The International Exchange of Children." This was originally founded some eight years ago by the Dowager Duchesse d'Uzes, and numerous other great ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain in Paris. The society deals chiefly with children of the upper classes, and has for its object the promotion, not merely of the acquaintance of foreign languages but likewise the creations of a better understanding among foreign nations. The exchange provides for a three months' residence or a full year between children in families living as far apart as Germany, France, Italy, Austria, and England. The idea of the system, which works remarkably well, is that parents bear the cost of the journey of their children, but that from the moment of the youngsters' arrivals until the hour of departure the children are treated absolutely as members of the family with which they are living. Already several thousand of such exchanges have successfully taken place, and committees of prominent ladies have been formed amongst leaders of the aristocracy in Germany, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Scandinavia, Russia, Holland, Italy, and Austria, who undertake the details connected with the practical working of the scheme which helps to promote the mutual understanding between foreign nations, and does much to destroy racial prejudices based upon ignorance. It is altogether a very practical effort to contribute to the maintenance of the peace of the world.

NOT A MUSHROOM NOVELTY

But a useful every-day article that has come to stay amongst up-to-date approved wrist wear.



SQUARE WRIST WATCHES.

The movements are specially made with a view to securing that accuracy and reliability in time-keeping which characterises our productions. The cases are hand-made since no machinery has as yet been erected which could strike off the cases wholesale, like buttons or current coins. These watches for the moment therefore are exclusive in design.

ADJUSTED, TIMED AND WARRANTED.

STERLING SILVER.
Large or Small with leather or Silk Sides, Rs. 70; with Web Side Rs. 105.
18ct Gold LARGE SIZE, Leather or Silk Sides, Rs. 260.
18ct Milanese Web Band Sides, Rs. 400. 15 and 18ct. Gold Small Size, 18ct. Watch, Leather or Silk Sides, Rs. 210.
15ct. Web Sides 18ct. Watch Rs. 365.
18ct Watch and Web Sides, Rs. 390.

QUAINT IN SHAPE. CLASSIC IN APPEARANCE. ORIGINAL IN DESIGN.
These features influence attention and excellence of time-keeping influences admiration.

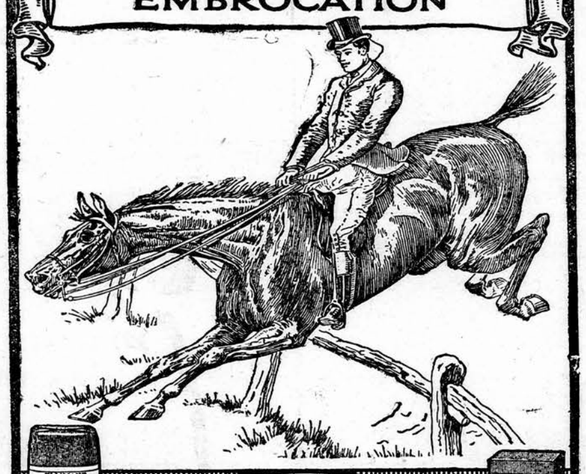
WE CLAIM ORIGIN OF INTRODUCTION OF ALL WRIST WATCHES.

FIRST WITH
The Military Model.
The Service Model.
The Lentille Shape
The Automatic Spring.
AND FIRST AGAIN
SQUARE WATCH WEAR.

Introduced by and procurable only from the Pioneers of Wrist Watch Fashion.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION



FOR USE ON ANIMALS.
Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Broken Knees, Elliman's Royal Embrocation.
Sore Shoulders, Sore Udders of Cows not in Milk, For Sore Mouths in Sheep and Lambs, For Foot Rot in Sheep, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, Elliman's Universal Embrocation.

FOR HUMAN USE.
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Elliman's Universal Embrocation.
Sprains, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the limbs after exercise.

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.

DIET is most important to all. To live we must eat—so study your dietary.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S is a well-balanced and self-contained food of the highest possible form of nourishment—is easily digested and quickly assimilated—invigorates the strong—strengthens and builds up the weak. The best breakfast and supper beverage—can be taken hot or cold.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.
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ROBUST YOUTH LEADS TO VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD

DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime is Nature's Tonic Restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses. It helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!!!

DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.

PIANOS

We hold the finest Selection in India, by Bechstein, Erard, Knake, Collard, Brinsmead, Allison and other first class makers, and sell on special terms for cash or monthly payments.

FORT, BOMBAY,

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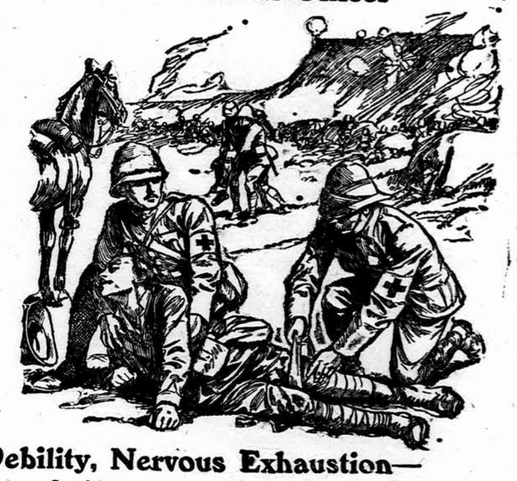
WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS

Packed Free. Carriage Paid direct from our Factory to your Port. *Ten Days' Free Trial.* Best British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, B.S.A. Free Wheels, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc.
LATEST MODELS £3.10s. to £9
Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 828, LIVERPOOL.

A Medical Officer



Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders.* Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes: —"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists *insufficiency of nerve force.* This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found *nothing so suitable* as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The *certainty* of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, *it has unprecedented power,* and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. *I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine.* I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and *proved* its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

PHOSFERINE
THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	The Imperial Family of China
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World

INVALUABLE
For the COMPLEXION In HOT CLIMATES

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd.

It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.

It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS. Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET. Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.

Is Unequalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION

M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully, Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Men. No other Phosphoric Preparation such distinguished recognition.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Disease with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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SUCCESSES CONTINUE!

AT THE

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Bibendum gained 22 out of 26 events.

CIRCUIT DE SEELAND (DENMARK).

Cup and special prize: M. A. Friberg.
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TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary overwhelming essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should enact immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s., per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS for pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness of the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 6d. per box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous venders for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 1 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

SPECIAL COMPETITION FOR RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

The Proprietors of

Wright's Coal Tar Soap

Are offering valuable cash prizes to the readers of this paper who correctly forecast the number of Births registered in the United Kingdom for the three months ending December 31st, 1910, as certified in the Official Return of the Registrar-General for that period.

In the event of no competitor sending the exact figures, the prizes will be awarded to those sending the nearest estimates.

First Prize = £50

Second Prize, £25 Third Prize, £10

Wright's Coal Tar Soap Coupon.

I estimate the No. of Births in the United Kingdom for the three months ending December 31st, 1910, to be.....

Name.....

Address.....

To assist competitors in their forecasts we give the official figures for the past four years as follows:—

Three months ending December 31st, 1906 = 281,526
" " " 1907 = 274,031
" " " 1908 = 276,102
" " " 1909 = 274,270

READ CONDITIONS CAREFULLY.

The above Coupon must be sent attached to an OUTSIDE wrapper of a tablet of WRIGHT'S Coal Tar Soap. Competitors sending any other wrapper than WRIGHT'S will be disqualified. Competitors may send as many estimates as they like provided a wrapper as above is attached to each coupon. If two competitors should send the exact figures the first and second prizes will be added together and equally divided. If three or more competitors are correct the third prize will be added to the first and second and divided equally in a similar way.

The decision of the Advertising Manager will be final.

No correspondence can be entertained.

Last day for receiving replies, Dec. 31st, 1910.

Owing to the time that elapses before the official returns are issued, the result cannot be announced until April 3rd, 1911, on which day it will appear in the Bombay "Times of India," "Madras Mail," "Calcutta" Englishman," Allahabad "Pioneer," and Lahore Civil and Military Gazette."

Address: "INDIA," Wright's Coal Tar Soap,
66/68, PARK STREET, LONDON, S.E., ENGLAND.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON
CODES: OWN & A.B.C. (5TH EDITION)

The Clayton Disinfecting Co.

HAND DRIVEN MACHINE.

22 Craven St. LONDON, W.C.

PLAGUE PREVENTION

DISINFECT WITH

Clayton Machines

(SULPHUR DIOXIDE GAS.)

As used in principal Indian and Eastern Ports, Crown Colonies, Europe, South America, Mexico, Etc., Etc.

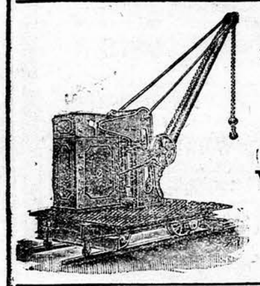
ASK FOR

PHUL-NANA

The Fascinating Perfume

(by all Chemists & Perfumers)

J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON.



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RYLAND STREET WORKS

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HAND CRANES,

Portable, Wharf, Wall, Foundry, Warehouse and verhead Types.
Lifting Tackle,
Hydraulic Tools, &c.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO 72.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT', otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

Agents—C. H. B. Forbes & Co., Bombay.

Rs. 36/—per dozen.

ICY COLD DRINKS

You can to-day keep any liquid ice cold for 24 hours.

All you want is a

THERMOS TABLE JUG

The temperature of its contents is unaffected by outside circumstances.

Cold Drinks remain Cold

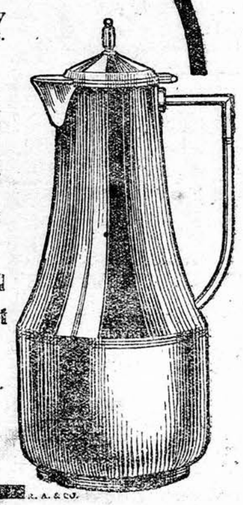
Hot Drinks remain Hot

Invaluable to Mothers, Nurses, Invalids and Housewives.

Of all Chemists, Ironmongers, Jewellers and Stores.

Wholesale only: A. E. GUTMANN & Co., 8, Long Lane, London, E.C.

Beware of worthless imitations. Infringers of Thermos Patents are being prosecuted.



NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

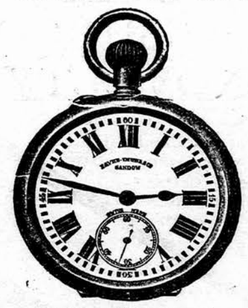
Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

Watch and Clock Specialists.

31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY



This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Suppliedox with in B spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

FOR THE HAIR.

110 YEARS SUCCESS.

Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Greyness, Cures Scurf; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. Od., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Dressy appearance of the Hair.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATION

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in

DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON S.E.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

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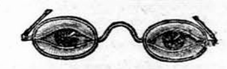

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